The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria 6.00 Din. Iran 115 Rials Oman 1.000 Rials
Austria 22 S. Israel 3.65, 3.00 Portugal 150 Esc.
Bahrain 0.800 Din Italy 2,000 Lire Qatar 8.00 Rials
Belgium 50 B.Fr. Jordan 750 Fils Rep. of Ireland 80 P
Cyprus C.£ 0.80 Kenya Shs. 35 Saudi Arabia 7.00 R.
Denmark 11.00 D.Kr. Kuwait 500 Fils Spain 150 Ptas.
Egypt E.P 2.600 Libya L.Din. 0.40 Sweden 9.00 S.Kr.
Finland 8.50 F.M. Luxembourg 50 L.Fr. Switzerland 2.50 S.Fr.
France 7.50 F. Madeira 165 Esc. Tunisia 1.000 Din
Germany 2.70 D.M. Morocco 10.00 Dh. Turkey T.L. 3,200.00
Great Britain £0.85 Netherlands 3.00 Fl. U.A.E. 8.00 Dirh
Greece 150 Dr Norway 9.00 N.Kr U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.85
Nigeria 10.00 Naira Yugoslavia 9.000 D

No. 32,998 13/89 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1989 ESTABLISHED 1887

In an Era of Mass Refugees, 'Compassion Fatigue'

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

GENEVA — While 12 million people are officially counted as refugees who have fled persecution or violence, the Western nations that have been the main upholders of the right of asylum are raising barriers to keep them out.

Those nations are afflicted, in a phrase that has gained currency among refugee workers, with "compassion fatigue."

The main reason is a growing perception of an unending flow of people from lands of poverty in search not of safety but of economic betterment. The exiles' assertions that they are seeking political asylum are met with increasing disbelief.

Attitudes began to change in the early 1980s. The term "compassion fatigue" was first used in 1980, by Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming.

That period saw mass arrivals in Europe of asylum-seekers fleeing from war in Lebanon and the revolutionary regime in Iran and culminating in the scattered arrivals of about 50,000 Tamils asking for shelter from civil strife in Sri Lanka.

"It is the high number of non-Europeans that caused the negative reactions," said Robert Van Leeuwen, deputy head of the Regional Bureau for Europe and North America of the Office of

See REFUGEES, Page 5

Dominic Wong/Reuters

In Singapore, Thai workers waiting for a train home. Singapore's new immigration law severely punishes foreigners without visas.

Soviet Voters Rebuke Many Party Regulars

Yeltsin Wins 90% of Tally In Moscow

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In the most stunning display of public dissatisfaction with the Communist Party apparatus since the beginning of Soviet power in 1917, dozens of change-minded candidates defeated party regulars in historic multi-candidate elections for the country's new legislature.

From Sakhalin Island in the Soviet Far East to the Baltic republics 12 time zones to the west, voters chose proponents of change when given the chance to choose between them and party apparatchiks, according to results tallied Monday.

For the Communist Party, the most disturbing result is surely the victory of Boris N. Yeltsin, the former Politburo member, who won nearly 90 percent of the vote in his Moscow race against the party's favorite, the director of a limousine factory.

[Three leading party figures in Leningrad were defeated, Reuters reported. The three were a regional party official and Politburo member, and the mayor and another party official.]

Mr. Yeltsin's victory is also a blow to at least two conservative Politburo members, Yegor K. Ligachev, the agriculture chief who is Mr. Yeltsin's main rival, and the man who succeeded Mr. Yeltsin as the Moscow party chief, Lev N. Zaikov.

"I'm not against the party, especially, but I am against the apparat," Mr. Yeltsin said, using the term for the nearly 15 million Communist Party workers who dominate nearly every aspect of official life here.

The list of losers is astonishing. They include the commander in chief of the Moscow region armed forces, the chairman of the Moscow City Council, the prime minister of Lithuania, the chief of the Estonian KGB, the admiral of the northern fleet, the commander of armed forces in East Germany and many others.

Perhaps one of the most humiliating defeats for the party came in the Ukraine, where two party bosses ran unopposed but lost, because a majority marked their ballots "no."

"It is all a very sobering day for the Communist Party and for Mikhail Gorbachev," said the dissident historian Roy A. Medvedev, who led all six candidates in his own race in Moscow. He must take part in a runoff in two weeks.

Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Medvedev agreed that the election results may put pressure on Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to increase the pace of change.

Although it was Mr. Gorbachev himself who introduced political change, the Communist Party did

See SOVIET, Page 5

Vitaly Armand/Agence France-Presse

Boris N. Yeltsin answering questions Monday after his victory.

Uncertified Third Mate Was in Charge in Oil Spill

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

VALDEZ, Alaska — The crew member in charge when the Exxon Valdez hit a reef, generating the biggest oil-tanker spill in U.S. history, was a third mate who lacked the Coast Guard certification required to pilot such vessels through the waters of Prince William Sound.

The president of Exxon Shipping Co., Frank Iarossi, provided the first detailed account of the mishaps that tore open the ship's hull and dumped 11 million gallons of crude oil into one of the country's most fragile natural environments.

Mr. Iarossi said that when the 987-foot (302-meter) ship first scraped against a submerged rock on the well-marked Bligh Reef, its captain, Joe Hazelwood, a 20-year company employee, was in his cabin, having given over the bridge to the third mate, Greg Cousins, who has three years' Exxon experience.

Captain Hazelwood and Mr. Cousins have been consulting with attorneys, and Mr. Iarossi said he could not give their account of Friday's accident. He said Mr. Cousins's failure to have a pilot's certificate for the sound violated Coast Guard and company regulations and he did not know why Captain Hazelwood had left the ship in his control.

The captain, Mr. Cousins and the helmsman, Robert Kagan, the only other person on the bridge at the time, have been subpoenaed by the Coast Guard for interviews with officials of the National Transportation Safety Board.

[Crude oil futures opened sharply higher in a rally Monday that traders and analysts said was linked to the closing of the Alaskan harbor to contain the oil spill, The Associated Press reported from Houston.

[The May contract for West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark grade of U.S. crude, opened up 38 cents from Thursday's close to $20.53 per 42-gallon barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange; later in the day it was at $20.61.]

Mr. Iarossi said divers with video cameras had located several rips and eight holes in the ship's outer hull, ranging in size from 15 by 8 feet to 20 by 6 feet. He said experts assumed there was an even larger hole on the portion of the ship's bottom stuck to the reef, 1.1 miles (1.8 kilometers) east of its proper shipping lane.

While quickening northeast winds began to push the estimated 30-square-mile oil slick closer to Hinchinbrook and Montague Islands at the south end of Prince William Sound, naturalists, pilots and boat workers from Exxon and private and governmental agencies rushed to seal off vital fishing and wildlife areas, such as the herring spawning grounds in Galena Bay.

[Winds topping 25 knots Monday morning forced postponement of efforts to clean up the sound with chemicals to disperse the oil, or fire to burn it off, the AP reported. A company spokesman said that crews using three pumps had moved 78,000 barrels of oil from the Exxon Valdez to another tanker, the Exxon Baton Rouge, as of 6 A.M., and workers planned to bring in four more pumps to accelerate the transfer.]

Viscous, light-gray blobs of oil

See SPILL, Page 5

3 Die in Yugoslavia As Rioting Worsens

Reuters

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — Yugoslavia ordered a curfew in the southern province of Kosovo on Monday after two policemen and a demonstrator were shot to death in the worst ethnic violence in eight years.

Ethnic Albanians who object to moves to curb their autonomy within the Serbian Republic rioted for a fifth day throughout the province.

They stoned policemen and property in at least nine towns, including the area capital Pristina, 220 kilometers (150 miles) south of Belgrade.

The Kosovo Interior Ministry ordered limits on movements, including a ban on walking in groups of more than three persons, and shut schools, the university, cinemas, theaters and markets.

A total ban on movement was to be imposed in certain places at certain times, the ministry said without elaborating. The Yugoslav radio broadcast the news of the curfew.

Demonstrators opened fire in Podujevo, 20 kilometers north of Pristina, and killed the local police chief, Jetulah Kuchi, and wounded a second policeman, a police technician and two civilians.

A second police officer, Milorad Tanaskovic, and a demonstrator were shot to death in riots at the nearby mining town of Titova Mitrovica, where miners led an ethnic Albanian general strike last month.

In the suburbs of Pristina, policemen in bullet-proof jackets and masks opened fire with automatic weapons to warn off rioters as helicopters dropped tear gas.

"They are shooting at us, what should we do?," one reporter overheard an officer ask in a radio exchange in Pristina.

"Fire in the air first and then at their feet," came the reply.

But it was not immediately clear whether shots were fired at the demonstrators, or whether anyone was wounded.

Some rioters in Pristina charged the police with a bulldozer.

In many towns, tear gas filled the streets as rocks and other missiles were thrown from all directions on the police. Buses, cars and shop windows were stoned in Pristina.

It was the worst violence since ethnic Albanian riots in 1981, when nine persons died and hundreds were injured in a monthlong rampage that climaxed in a brief spell of martial law.

A partial state of emergency was imposed on Kosovo last month, with tanks and troops deployed, after strikes paralyzed the economy of the impoverished region bordering Albania.

So far only the police have been involved in the clashes. But there were reports by witnesses of tank

See KOSOVO, Page 5

Ozal, Despite Defeat, Won't Step Down

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

ISTANBUL — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal was dealt a stunning setback Monday by returns from local elections that gave his Motherland Party only 22 percent of the vote and put opposition mayors in Turkey's three major cities.

But Mr. Ozal vowed to remain in office until his second term ends in 1992, despite the losses in 2,000 city halls and provincial assemblies across the country.

"Early general elections are out of the question," he said.

Leaders of the two main opposition parties, both of which finished ahead of Mr. Ozal's group, had suggested that the vote means early legislative elections have become necessary to pick a new government with stronger popular backing.

Despite the prime minister's resolve, the outcome of Sunday's voting seemed to presage a period of uncertainty as opposition leaders seek to capitalize on their unexpectedly strong gains.

Lack of government stability was seen as a threat to the momentum of Mr. Ozal's economic liberalization and quest for foreign investment, analysts said.

But they noted that the struggle revolved around the ballot box and expressed doubt that Turkey would return to the chaotic and often violent politics that have led to military coups d'état as recently as 1980 and complicated relations with other NATO governments.

"Turkey has gone through a democratic earthquake and said no to five and one-half years of Ozal rule," wrote Altan Oymen, a columnist in the Milliyet newspaper.

With two-thirds of the ballot boxes tallied, Mr. Ozal's party gained only 21.6 percent of the vote, sharply down from the 36 percent it won in the legislative elections in 1987 and the 41 percent it won in the last local elections five years ago.

Some analysts suggested the disavowal of Mr. Ozal's leadership implicit in the election results also could lead to formation of rival groups within his own party.

The left-of-center Social Democratic Populist Party, led by Erdal Inonu, scored highest nationally with 28 percent. In addition, it swept Motherland Party mayors out of Turkey's three largest cities: Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir.

Polls earlier this month had predicted Motherland defeats in Ankara, the capital, and Izmir, an Ae-

See TURKEY, Page 5

Kiosk

Prisoners Hold Guatemalans

GUATEMALA CITY (Combined Dispatches) — Hundreds of policemen and soldiers surrounded the nation's largest prison Monday after about 250 inmates took it over and seized about 650 people as hostages, including guards and visitors. Seven persons were reported killed and about 20 wounded.

A Guatemalan spokesman said 375 women, 164 children and 107 men, most of them making Easter visits at Pavon prison, were taken hostage. At least 300 policemen and 400 soldiers surrounded the prison, reports said. *(Reuters, AP)*

AFP

King Fahd arriving Monday in Egypt for a visit. Page 2.

General News
Problems with Moscow persist, a Chinese official said. Page 2.
At the State Department, James A. Baker's "inner circle" annoys outsiders. Page 3.

Sports
Duke beat Georgetown, 85-77, to advance to the Final Four in the U.S. collegiate basketball tournament. Page 17.

Business/Finance
Taiwan will let its currency float, a move prompted by U.S. pressures. Page 11.

Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close	The Dollar in New York	
Up 14.82	DM	1.8835
	Pound	1.7085
	Yen	132.70
	FF	6.3698

FSX Agreement: A Test of Foreign Access to Japanese Technology

By Evelyn Richards
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Anders Solem left Tokyo University a few weeks ago armed with a master's degree in aeronautics, he brought back to the United States what few American scientists and engineers had ever had: knowledge gained from unfettered access to highly technical Japanese research.

Mr. Solem spent two years at the university probing advanced forms of propulsion, and in the process he became an unwitting player in the frustrating U.S. effort to bring high technology out of Japan. When Mr. Solem, 24, gets resettled in the United States, he will have a ready outlet for his skills: He expects to help the air force coordinate the U.S.-Japan joint development of the FSX fighter.

That Mr. Solem will be moving directly from a Japanese lab to the FSX fighter program is a sign that the door is opening, if only slightly, for foreigners to gain from Japan the know-how that has catapulted that country to the forefront of an intense global battle for technologies.

The FSX program has suddenly become the most visible test yet of how far that door can be opened. The project is a first-of-its-kind arrangement engineered by the Pentagon to help Japan build its own fighter plane based on the F-16, with the United States getting money and technology in return.

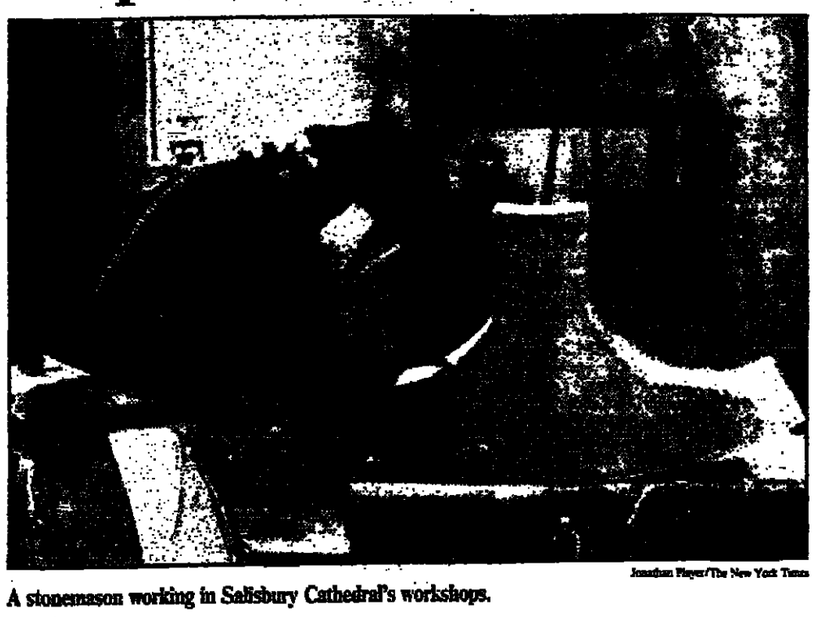
Almost overnight, the plan has become a symbol of a new age in which technology acquires political importance, when the global balance of political and economic power can be affected by a faster computer or a denser semiconductor chip.

Just as suddenly, the FSX has become a cause célèbre for critics who say it is time for America to end a habit of giving away vital technologies that come back later in products irresistible to American consumers and devastating to U.S. industry.

In the FSX case, the critics charge, Japan could use the technology and skills it acquires in producing the fighter to turn its weak commercial aviation industry into a challenger to U.S. companies. In reaction to this concern, the Bush administration is expected as early as this week to toughen the accord reached late last year between Japan and the Pentagon, making revisions that officials say would better ensure that

See FSX, Page 2

Keepers of Britain's Cathedrals Look Abroad for Financial Salvation



Jonathan Player/The New York Times

A stonemason working in Salisbury Cathedral's workshops.

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

SALISBURY, England — The medieval cathedrals of England are crumbling, and their custodians are looking, with increasing desperation, to wealthy private donors in the United States and elsewhere to save them.

The bishops of the Church of England, with the queen at their head, have received no direct government money for the upkeep or repair of their cathedrals for more than a century.

Now, years of deferred maintenance and assaults from acid rain and sulfur dioxide have cracked the faces and limbs off ancient stone statues, weakened and cracked spires and pinnacles that have stood for nine centuries. Some cathedral chapters have tried to sell off some of their heritage, to keep from losing all of it.

In the worst crisis, Hereford Cathedral announced last fall that it would auction off a 13th-century map of the world. The plan provoked a storm of outrage and offended English national pride, and offers of money to "save" the Mappa Mundi poured in, including one for £1 million ($1.7 million) from the American oil millionaire John Paul Getty Jr.

This week, the cathedral authorities confirmed that they would offer to the public £7.5 million of "shares" in the manuscript, hoping that foreign and British investors would enable the church to keep body and soul together.

Salisbury Cathedral's 404-foot-high (123-meter-high) spire, its limestone blocks cracked and worn by wind, rain, frost and poisons in the atmosphere to a thickness of only 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in places, threatened to fall apart after more than 600 years, and is now swathed in steel scaffolding. At the dizzying height of the spindly structure, the once spiky Gothic spines and decorations look worn down to nubs, like the battlements of sand castles on the beach after a high wave.

"I don't think it would have collapsed altogether, like the medieval tower in Pavia the other day, but I thought there might be a cracking, a shifting of weight, and a fall of masonry onto the tower," said Roy Spring, the clerk of the works.

"It will take £6.5 million to save the spire, the tower, and the west front," he said. "Since 1984, we've raised £3 million."

Mr. Spring said his favorite pastime is to climb up to the weather vane at the very top of the spire and look out at the water meadows Constable painted more than a century and a half ago. "It makes the hair on the back of your neck stand up," he said.

Looking for some of the rest of the money, the Very Reverend Hugh Dickinson, the dean of Salisbury Cathedral, is to journey this week to the United States for the second time this year, with the cathedral choir, to scout out prospective donors for an American appeal this fall for $3 million.

"We don't have wealth on anything like the scale you've got," he explained. "I think the time will come when the state will have to make a contribution, though. If the Salisbury appeal fails, the government would have to do something."

Failure is at least possible, for Salisbury is not alone in the scramble for funds. Ely Cathedral recently raised £4 million and is now trying to raise another £1 million; Worcester Cathedral has an urgent appeal under way for £4 million and will need another £6 million over the next 15 years; Winchester needs £4.75 million for repairs, and has engaged Everald Compton International, an Australian fund-raising firm, to advise it on how to raise the money.

"Many of the British firms we've applied to for funds say, sorry, there are so many appeals for cathedrals," Mr. Dickinson said.

But it was Hereford Cathedral, unsure how it would survive into its ninth century, that revealed how severe the crisis was, by consigning its Mappa Mundi to Sotheby's last November.

A cleric at the cathedral drew the map, with Jerusalem at its center, on a 64-by-54-inch (163-by-137-centimeter) piece of animal

See CRUMBLE, Page 5

Nationalists Succeed in All 3 Baltic Republics

Reuters

VILNIUS, U.S.S.R. — Nationalist movements demonstrated major public support in the first multicandidate general elections since the three Baltic republics were incorporated into the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party leaders of all three republics won election but provisional figures released Monday showed that many members of their governments and the parties were defeated.

Provisional figures from Lithuanian radio indicated that candidates of Sajudis, a movement with strong nationalist overtones, won majorities in 30 of that republic's 42 districts.

The Popular Front in Latvia won 25 of 40 seats with majorities and so they do not have to run in a second round of voting, a front spokesman said.

Candidates supported by Estonia's Popular Front won more than half of the 19 seats that they contested, according to preliminary figures. They did not seek 17 other seats. Estonia's party leaders have themselves been associated with nationalist positions.

The election campaigns in the Baltic republics came closest to the party-based campaigns of the West. To varying degrees, the campaigns brought the movements into conflict with officialdom.

"All this is an expression of the fact that the nation supported Sajudis, and for the first time this was manifested in a democratic way," said Virgilious Cepaitis, secretary of the Sajudis council.

The Lithuanian president, Vytautas Astrauskas, and the prime minister, Vytautas Sakalauskas, were beaten by Sajudis candidates.

However, the Communist Party leader, Algirdas Brazauskas, a progressive supported by Sajudis, won more than 60 percent of the vote in his Vilnius constituency. In Latvia, 25 of 29 candidates supported by the Popular Front won seats, a front spokesman said.

The leadership of Estonia had more success, according to Estonian television. The party leader, Vaino Valjas, President Arnold Ruutel and Prime Minister Indrek Toome were all returned with more than 90 percent of the vote after an appeal by the Popular Front to support them.

The Associated Press

An election official emptying a ballot box in a Moscow polling center as his colleagues prepare to start the counting.

Soviets Warm Up Quickly to Democracy

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet voters made political unanimity dépassé if not quite defunct as anxious bureaucrats in the Central Election Commission wondered what a touch of democracy would do to their monolithic election machine.

It turned out to be a lubricant, according to Pavel Zobnin, an election commission official who sounded more delighted than surprised as the first votes began pouring into the headquarters from voters scattered across nine time zones and a rocket's ride far to the east.

"Taking into account there was a choice this time," Mr. Zobnin said, "the count will be more complicated but the process has turned out to be much smoother.

"The possibility of actual elections mobilized the members of the commission," he said at the commission offices just across from the Kremlin.

Even lacking organized, multiparty opposition, voters found so many differences between this election day and those of the past that the simple process itself offered the pleasures of historic footnoting.

Muscovites celebrated, for example, that there no longer were *"agitatori"* to be found — the grass-root functionaries of previous elections who went door to door in neighborhood precincts rousting out voters to guarantee the 99.8-percent voter turnouts that were a matter of official pride until this new era.

"This year there was no pressure," a former *agitatori*, Yekaterina A. Kostina, said. "The only pressure was from inside."

Choice was not universal, with about a quarter of the 1,500 seats for the Congress of People's Deputies uncontested. But in the other three-quarters, the alternatives ranged from 2 to rival 12 candidates.

> **'Taking into account there was a choice this time, the count will be more complicated but the process has turned out much smoother.'**
>
> **Pavel Zobin, Soviet election commission official**

Voters in the curtained booths at the polling places drew a line through the names of those they did not prefer. Then, they stepped to a stout ballot box and slipped the folded, unnumbered result inside. The process was prosaic but beautiful to witness in the context of Soviet history.

"This is the first time and it is all very interesting for us," said Dr. Viacheslav Leonov, a physician from the Ministry of Health assigned to help out at an election place on Petrovsky Lini Street.

He was cordial to a foreign visitor who entered unannounced, showing him all the way into the voting booth and up to the ballot box, past the ubiquitous Lenin bust, handsomely potted flowers, a tempting buffet of homemade cakes and eight election clerks. Voters were unhurried and polite.

Earlier, three Soviet astronauts had voted from the spaceship Peace in one of the more surreal displays of openness, floating weightless on the nation's television screens as they earnestly discussed which hometown candidate to choose.

Lacking mundane paper ballots, the astronauts had to tell their decision by radio, finally voting like self-interested groundlings in choosing the candidate from Star City, the astronauts' privileged hamlet.

On the streets of Moscow, there were sudden bursts of sunshine amid a day of cold sleet and rain that did not discourage a young couple from stopping to embrace, brazen as all *glasnost*, and kiss slowly amid the crowds passing near the doors of the Gum department store, closed for the day. They held one another, oblivious to a large flapping street banner: "Comrades, vote. In your hands is the fate of *perestroika*."

The voters seemed long inured to such melodramatic slogans. They lined up for ice cream and craned curiously from crowds at the sudden appearance of street hawkers' fresh wares.

In Red Square, there seemed a silverly gloom as people crowded idly at police barricades to stare through the drizzle across the empty square beyond the striped towers of St. Basil's Cathedral. They eyed the stolid walls of the Kremlin, as if awaiting some royal birth.

Television was merciful by Western standards, with barely a few reports on the voting, and no mammoth action-news central anchor desk of forced anxiety and matching national map ineluctably turning red once again.

Voters cooperated rather freely with an informal sampling organized by Western news reporters. An old woman, asked for whom she voted, confessed: "I don't know. I left my glasses home."

Others gave their names after liberally criticizing the current regime, a display of personal freedom rated courageous not too long ago. A woman at first declined to give her name and walked on for two blocks but then returned to identify herself as if feeling guilty on this special day.

China Says Problems With Russia Still Remain

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said Monday that although obstacles to improved Chinese-Soviet relations had been reduced, some problems still remained.

Mr. Qian also called for "a new pattern" in Chinese-American relations, characterized by mutual trust and, apparently, by a lack of U.S. allegations of Chinese human rights abuses.

The "three obstacles" to Chinese-Soviet normalization, as China defined them, were the occupation of Cambodia by Soviet-supported Vietnamese troops, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the heavy Soviet military presence on the Chinese-Soviet border.

Although the latter two problems have diminished, Mr. Qian, speaking at a rare news conference, suggested that the Soviet Union could do more to achieve a solution to that of the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is scheduled to visit China in mid-May to mark the formal end of the three-decade split between the two socialist countries.

The Cambodian conflict will be a main topic at the Chinese-Soviet summit meeting, Mr. Qian said, and he hinted that the warmth of the subsequent normalization of relations would depend on the Soviet willingness to compromise on the Cambodian question.

China is trying to get Moscow to put pressure on Vietnam to withdraw its troops. It also believes that Moscow should ensure that the Vietnamese-installed government in Cambodia is more conciliatory to the Chinese-backed resistance.

Mr. Qian reproached members of the U.S. Congress who have criticized Chinese policy on Tibet or on family planning.

He said that the congressmen who commented on Tibet were "very ill-informed" and "strongly prejudiced," and he labeled congressional investigation of China's family planning policy "absurd."

"If the United States population were five times its current size, it would be fairly easy for members of Congress to agree on China's family planning policy," Mr. Qian said.

Mr. Qian's comments reflected the mild strains in Chinese-U.S. relations over the last month, principally on human rights topics. China has always been sensitive about such matters, regarding criticism as interference in its internal affairs. Lately it has been particularly sensitive.

The strains began when President George Bush visited China a month ago and invited a dissident astrophysicist, Fang Lizhi, to a banquet. The police kept Mr. Fang and his wife from attending the banquet, and Mr. Bush expressed "regret" over the incident. Then, early this month, pro-independence rioting broke out in Tibet, and the U.S. Senate passed a resolution condemning China's use of force in Tibet.

China also has long been sensitive about charges that it forces woman to have abortions as a part of its family planning policy. It denies the accusations and says that, in any case, family planning is China's own concern and a necessity, given its population pressures.

Mr. Qian said that the Fang Lizhi incident reflected the fact that "there are some people in the United States who always support those who are dissatisfied with the Chinese government."

"Such petty conduct is not in the interest of the friendly relations of our two countries," he said.

Aside from calling for mutual trust and criticizing what he said was interference in Chinese internal affairs, Mr. Qian did not specify what the "new pattern" in Chinese-American relations would consist of.

WORLD BRIEFS

No Letup in Beirut Bombardment

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Artillery barrages shook Beirut and mountain communities behind it Monday in the latest bombardment in two weeks of fighting in which 74 people have been killed. Security sources said scores of shells pounded residential neighborhoods in both the Christian and Moslem sectors of the capital.

Rockets hit the presidential palace and the Defense Ministry building for the third consecutive day, although there was a brief lull on Easter Sunday. The attacks Monday killed one man and wounded at least 11 persons. Local radio stations, frequently interrupting regular programs, urged people to stay indoors. Streets quickly emptied in both Christian and Moslem sectors.

More than 240 people have been wounded in the fighting between Syrian gunners, their Moslem and leftist allies and the mainly Christian troops of the Lebanese Army commander, Major General Michel Aoun. On Friday, General Aoun vowed to drive Syria from Lebanon and Syria, with 25,000 trooops deployed in the country, has refused to get out.

53 Troops Slain, Afghan Rebels Say

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Afghan rebels said Monday that their forces killed 53 government troops and shot down five aircraft in weekend fighting around the strategic eastern city of Jalalabad.

A commander of the mujahidin, or Islamic rebels, near Kabul also alleged that about 600 Indian military advisers, including 60 pilots, were quartered in the northern Afghan city of Mazar-i-Sharif. He said they had taken part in bombing missions against mujahidin.

The Afghan News Agency, associated with the rebel leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, said the mujahidin captured several posts north of Jalalabad in heavy fighting since Saturday. It said that 53 government troops died, that 98 were wounded and that five had deserted. The agency gave no estimate of rebel casualties; Radio Kabul said that nearly 350 rebels were killed.

India Allows Nepalis Essential Goods

NEW DELHI (AFP) — India will continue to send certain essential commodities to Nepal despite the expiration Thursday of a bilateral trade treaty, a foreign ministry spokesman said Monday. Talks on the issue are continuing.

The spokesman said India would accede to Nepal's request for 15,000 tons of sugar, salt as required, 500 tons of baby food, 3,000 tons of molasses, 2,000 tons of dried coconut and 100 tons of coconut oil during 1989. But he said India had not made a decision on whether to continue supplies of petroleum, oil and lubricants. India had warned Nepal that these supplies would stop on March 31, sparking panic buying in Katmandu.

Bilateral treaties governing trade and transit expired amid a dispute over the two issues. New Delhi wants a unified pact to govern the arrangements and Nepal insists that the two issues are separate.

Burmese Protest as Military Parades

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Scattered protests broke out in Rangoon and Mandalay on Monday as Burmese military rulers staged a big army parade in the capital, Western diplomats said.

The diplomats, contacted from Bangkok by phone, said there was at least one incident of shooting in Rangoon as security forces suppressed small student-led protests. They said reports reached Rangoon of a bigger demonstration in the northern city of Mandalay attended by several thousand people singing pro-democracy songs.

More than 3,000 troops paraded through Rangoon in an annual ceremony marking the anniversary of the fight against Japanese occupation at the end of World War II.

Ex-NTT Head Is Charged in Scandal

TOKYO (AP) — Prosecutors filed bribery charges Monday against Hisashi Shinto, 78, the former chairman of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., Japan's telecommunications giant. The Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office said Mr. Shinto violated laws prohibiting NTT workers from receiving money and valuables in exchange for favors. Mr. Shinto had been arrested March 6.

Prosecutors also filed bribery charges against Hiromasa Ezoe, an executive accused of masterminding the Recruit stock scandal, and Hiroshi Kobayashi, his aide, who is accused of bribing Mr. Shinto.

Mr. Ezoe is the former chairman of the information conglomerate Recruit Co., whose real-estate subsidiary, Recruit-Cosmos Co., offered its shares at bargain prices to influential politicians and businessmen. Mr. Kobayashi was former president of First Finance Co., a Recruit subsidiary, which was involved in financing the transactions. Three cabinet members have resigned in the scandal.

ETA Extends Its Cease-Fire 3 Months

MADRID (Reuters) — Basque separatist guerrillas extended a cease-fire for three more months on Monday, a spokesman for the Basque newspaper Egin said. He said ETA sent the newspaper a statement announcing that the two-and-a-half-month-old truce would be extended until June 24.

The unilateral truce had expired at midnight Sunday without any word from the guerrillas. Security forces had gone on alert as the Spanish government waited to know whether the truce would be extended.

The spokesman for Egin, the usual channel for ETA's statements, said the latest statement had arrived early Monday. The extension of the truce was made after several rounds of secret talks in Algiers between exiled ETA leaders and Spanish government envoys.

TRAVEL UPDATE

International Airport Opens in Minsk

MOSCOW (AP) — An international airport opened Monday in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk, halfway between Moscow and Warsaw, the Tass news agency said.

The airport, Minsk-2, was constructed "to meet the rapid growth of passenger traffic brought about by the development of foreign tourist travel and direct business contacts," Tass said. First flights from the airport will be to East Germany. Service will expand to include Warsaw later this month. Charter flights will be added later this year.

The British liner Queen Elizabeth 2 arrived in Yokohama on Monday for two months as a floating hotel. It has been chartered from March 31 to June 4 as part of celebrations of the centenary of the municipal government and the 130th anniversary of the opening of its port. *(AFP)*

Vietnam and Canada have signed an agreement to open direct air service. Air Vietnam and Can-Vietnam International Charter Airlines Inc. will handle once-a-week flights between Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, and Vancouver beginning in June, the Vietnam News Agency said in Bangkok. More than 250,000 Vietnamese live in Canada. *(AP)*

El Al began weekly flights Monday between Israel and Warsaw and Budapest. *(AP)*

Air France began its first no-smoking flights from Paris to London, Milan and Geneva over the Easter weekend, the airline said Monday. The no-smoking flights are to continue for a three-month trial period. *(AFP)*

Fahd Visit to Cairo Marks End of Egypt's Isolation

Reuters

CAIRO — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia received a spectacular welcome in Cairo on Monday upon his arrival from Iraq, where he signed a nonaggression pact with President Saddam Hussein.

President Hosni Mubarak and other Egyptian dignitaries greeted Fahd on his first visit to Cairo as monarch in a ceremony broadcast live by Egyptian television.

Thousands of schoolchildren and dozens of posters welcomed the king at the airport and also lined the streets near Kubba Palace, where the Saudi leader was due to stay during his three-day visit.

Fahd earlier hailed the pacts he signed in Iraq as "a gesture of goodwill and evidence of good intentions."

Saudi Arabia was Iraq's strongest financial backer in its eight-year war against Iran, in which a cease-fire was declared last August.

The Saudi leader's visit to Egypt, which includes tours of Suez and Alexandria, was seen by Cairo commentators as a symbolic end to an era in which Egypt was isolated from the Arabs because of its 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

■ **Significant Meeting**

Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported earlier from Nicosia:

The visit by the Saudi leader to Egypt was viewed as especially significant following Mr. Mubarak's meeting Saturday in Ismailia on the Suez Canal with King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Mubarak, like King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, is to visit Washington in the next few weeks. All will press their conflicting causes with the Bush administration.

Arab diplomats said that by playing host to the Arab leaders, Mr. Mubarak hopes that he will be taken as a spokesman for an Arab consensus when he meets with President George Bush on April 6.

"The main point of my talks is to arrive at an international peace conference," Mr. Mubarak said when asked what he hoped to achieve in the United States.

He was referring to the Arab demand for a conference under the auspices of the UN Security Council, a proposal Israel has rebuffed.

Moreover, Fahd's arrival puts the Saudi imprimatur on Egypt's emergence from isolation in the Arab world, Arab diplomats said.

Egypt, whose economy is straining under a $44 billion foreign debt, is also hoping for economic support from the wealthy Saudis.

The Mubarak consultations represents a marked departure from the style of Anwar Sadat, whose negotiations and treaty with Israel brought down Arab wrath and led in 1981 to his assassination by Moslem fundamentalists.

Mr. Mubarak, who is far more cautious, has sought to pursue the twin diplomatic aims of fostering conciliatory policies within the PLO while securing wide Arab backing for an effort to revive the stalled Middle East peace effort.

Egypt is the only Arab country formally at peace with Israel and is America's most important Arab ally, factors reinforcing its claim to lead the peace effort.

The Arab moves have elicited no enthusiasm from the Israeli government. Egyptian and PLO officials say, however, that Arab strategists have drawn encouragement from a recent opinion survey suggesting that 54 percent of Israelis favor discussions with the PLO.

That impression was deepened in an Israeli intelligence report, leaked earlier this month. The report said that the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories could not be ended without negotiations with the PLO.

"These are very encouraging signs," a PLO official in Egypt said. "They mean that Shamir can be outflanked." Mr. Shamir has rejected talks with the PLO, which he regards as a terrorist organization.

At the same time, the PLO official, requesting anonymity, said that his organization and Arab governments have been encouraged by the growing readiness of some Israelis, including members of the legislature, to meet with PLO officials at gatherings in Europe and, most recently, in New York.

Intifada Leaders Urge Escalation of Violence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Palestinian leaders called Monday for an escalation of the uprising against Israel, urging the use of "knives, axes, firebombs and large rocks."

The pro-PLO leadership issued the call in a leaflet as Palestinians launched a general strike that shuttered shops and paralyzed transport in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Hospital officials said Israeli troops shot and wounded at least six protesters, and Arab sources said Palestinian activists attacked two suspected informants, wounding the son of one of them.

"Let's escalate all kinds of uprising struggle, from knives, axes and firebombs to throwing large rocks from rooftops," the leaflet said. "Our people will be like a rock."

The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, has urged holding down the violence in apparent fear that international sympathy generated by the 15-month rebellion could be lost if arms were used.

Last week, an Israeli intelligence report leaked to the media warned that the revolt could become more violent if a political solution for the occupied territories was not found.

The leaflet also called for a Palestinian protest against U.S. policy in the Middle East on April 6, the day Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir meets with President George Bush in Washington.

Mr. Shamir was reported Monday to be ready to let Palestinians in the occupied territories hold local elections, a move the United States would support but the PLO would oppose.

The independent newspaper Ha'aretz said Mr. Shamir, who starts his visit to Washington next week, would propose municipal elections in some parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to find leaders who would negotiate with Israel on "full autonomy."

If confirmed, the move would be a departure from his past insistence that voting could be held only after an appointed Palestinian delegation acceptable to Israel agreed on self-rule provisions in line with the 1978 Camp David peace accords. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ **U.S. Jews Critical**

Political maneuvering in Israel over "who is a Jew" has left a painful legacy among American Conservative and Reform Jews, The Associated Press reported from New York.

A study by the American Jewish Committee revealed that support for Israel was as strong as ever, but it also showed that widespread discontent was sown when attempts were made to amend Israel's Law of Return to deny non-Orthodox converts an automatic right to Israeli citizenship.

A majority, 54 percent, of the survey said they had spoken critically of attempts to change the law.

A third of those polled said they would be less likely to make contributions to Israel if the law were changed to exclude members of Reform and Conservative Judaism, branches to which more than 80 percent of American Jews affiliated to a synagogue belong.

Visiting New York City?

Gramercy Park Hotel

Distinguished 500 room hotel overlooking Gramercy Park. Excellent Restaurant. Cocktail Lounge. Piano Bar and Room Service. Multi-lingual staff. Minutes to Business Center, Sightseeing. Banquet/Meeting facilities.

Singles $115-125
Doubles $120-130
Suites $150-250

Group Rates Available.
Call Gen. Mgr. Tom O'Brien
Fax 212-505-0535
Telex 668-755
(212) 475-4320
21st St. and Lex. Ave. N.Y.C
or call your local Utell office.

FSX: *Accord Is Viewed as a Test of Foreign Access to Japanese Technology*

(Continued from page 1)

the United States does not give up its technology while getting little in return.

Historically, there has been a pattern of such lopsided exchanges. In part, they have happened because Japan, though a military ally, has been reluctant to share technology to protect its economic strength. But equally important is that America often has not known what it wanted from Japan, much less how to get it.

"On the big issues, like FSX, no one is paying attention to the fact that much of it is our responsibility to take advantage of opportunities," said Richard Samuels, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor and director of the school's effort to send U.S. researchers to Japanese labs. In aerospace accords, he said, "Up until now, we just did a core dump and took the money" — turning over technical data for a fee.

Past military agreements have called for Japan to serve merely as a manufacturer, producing all or part of an aircraft based entirely on U.S. guidelines. Japanese companies paid for that right, but gave up little else.

The FSX "co-development" project, a program to spend $1.2 billion to build six sample aircraft based on General Dynamics Corp.'s F-16 — would be different. Essentially, the plane would be divided into pieces for development. Some parts, such as engines and a portion of the fuselage, would be supplied by U.S. companies to the Japanese contractor, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.

Other portions, such as certain electronics that control the plane and weaponry, would be built by the Japanese. Still other pieces, including the wings and the major portion of the frame, would be jointly developed using technology supplied largely by the United States.

The arrangement is highly unusual because in most co-development agreements, both participating nations use the resulting weapons system. With the FSX, what the United States gets in return is much less precisely stated than what it will give.

The accord reached last fall provided a broad framework for such transfers but did not spell out the details. Japan agreed to provide the United States — for free — with any improvements derived from the original U.S. technology, a typical element in foreign production agreements. In addition, Japan agreed to show the United States any new technology it contributes to the FSX program. U.S. companies could then attempt to license that technology.

But Pentagon officials, satisfied that they would get to inspect all the new technologies, did not spell out in the agreement the exact items — nor were they certain what Japan could provide.

Only two specific technologies of interest to U.S. officials have been identified publicly: compact "active phased-array radar modules" and a "co-cured composite wing." Japan apparently has not actually produced either one, and is closely guarding whatever it actually has developed. High-ranking officials involved in the FSX negotiations were denied access to the radar work a year ago, and little detailed information has been provided since, according to sources familiar with the situation.

A phased-array radar unit is a collection of small modules that provides more flexibility in tracking objects. Japanese companies probably will be able to make the modules at a tenth of the U.S. cost, a source close to the FSX project said.

Composites, synthetic materials that are lightweight yet strong, are made by several American companies and used for portions of military aircraft. Today, composite structures are made by bonding pieces together, a practice that increases the chance of breakage and adds to a plane's weight. Japan has proposed creating an entire composite wing in one piece, something the Pentagon considers useful but not essential. If Japan is successful, General Dynamics would build two sets of the wings under Japanese guidance, a provision that U.S. negotiators considered a major victory.

What the United States is giving up and what it is getting in return lies at the heart of the debate.

Supporters, led by the Pentagon, contend that the United States is giving away only old aircraft technology, yet is getting money, jobs in America and Japanese technology. Since Japanese engineers are among the world leaders in many fields, particularly in manufacturing skills, this is a chance, backers say, to acquire expertise, even if it is difficult to say now what the gains might be. If the FSX pact is abandoned, they contend, Japan would turn to Europe or build its own fighter, denying America the revenue, influence over an ally's technology and access to the new developments.

"Our Defense and State department negotiators," former Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci told a congressional subcommittee, "proceeded from the view that economic security is a cornerstone of our future national security."

Opponents, led by some congressmen and Commerce Department officials, see the prospects differently. Although Japan may be a political friend, they maintain, it must be treated as an economic rival. The United States, they say, is giving away technology that, while dated, will help Japan bolster its struggling civilian-aircraft industry, and what Japan delivers in return will be at best on par with U.S. companies' technology. Abandoning the pact, they say, will force Japan to buy planes from the United States or build their own.

Japan Sets Environment Aid

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan plans to set up a $5 million fund at a World Bank affiliate to help protect the environment in developing countries, Japanese officials said Monday.

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	16	61	14	57	r
Amsterdam	14	61	7	45	r
Athens	19	66	10	50	fr
Barcelona	17	63	7	45	fr
Belgrade	16	61	1	34	fr
Berlin	13	55	1	34	fr
Brussels	19	66	7	45	fr
Budapest	13	55	2	36	fr
Copenhagen	11	52	4	39	fr
Costa Del Sol	20	68	9	48	fr
Dublin	13	55	9	48	r
Edinburgh	13	55	6	43	fr
Florence	23	73	5	41	fr
Frankfurt	17	63	3	38	fr
Geneva	16	61	3	38	fr
Helsinki	7	45	-1	30	fr
Las Palmas	19	66	15	59	cl
Lisbon	16	61	15	59	cl
London	15	59	8	46	fr
Luxembourg	18	64	4	39	fr
Madrid	21	70	9	48	fr
Milan	21	70	7	45	fr
Moscow	3	38	1	34	sn
Munich	17	63	0	32	fr
Nice	16	61	8	46	fr
Oslo	9	48	4	39	fr
Paris	22	72	7	45	fr
Prague	15	59	0	32	cl
Reykjavik	3	38	0	32	cl
Rome	18	64	4	39	fr
Stockholm	5	41	-1	30	sn
Strasbourg	18	64	1	34	fr
Venice	18	64	6	43	fr
Vienna	15	59	1	34	fr
Warsaw	11	52	-1	30	fr
Zurich	16	61	4	39	fr

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	10	50	0	32	cl
Cairo	26	79	13	55	fr
Istanbul	15	59	6	43	fr
Jerusalem	16	61	6	43	fr
Tel Aviv	22	72	10	50	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	18	64	14	57	cl

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	35	95	25	77	cl
Beijing	—	—	—	—	na
Hong Kong	21	70	13	55	cl
Manila	31	88	23	73	r
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	na
Seoul	12	54	5	41	r
Shanghai	14	61	4	39	fr
Singapore	29	84	24	75	c
Taipei	—	—	—	—	na
Tokyo	13	55	9	48	r

AFRICA

Algiers	26	79	10	50	cl
Cape Town	24	75	13	55	fr
Casablanca	19	61	14	57	fr
Harare	24	75	16	61	fr
Lagos	31	88	26	79	cl
Nairobi	27	81	14	57	cl
Tunis	21	70	6	43	fr

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	24	75	10	50	fr
Lima	25	77	20	68	cl
Mexico City	25	77	10	50	cl
Rio de Janeiro	31	88	25	77	r

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	5	41	0	32	cl
Atlanta	28	82	13	55	fr
Boston	20	68	5	46	fr
Chicago	22	72	11	52	fr
Denver	17	63	3	38	cl
Detroit	22	72	13	55	fr
Honolulu	29	84	21	70	cl
Houston	29	84	19	66	fr
Los Angeles	21	70	11	52	cl
Miami	29	84	21	70	fr
Minneapolis	15	59	7	45	fr
Montreal	18	64	3	41	fr
Nassau	28	82	20	68	fr
New York	19	66	10	50	fr
Phoenix	22	72	13	55	fr
San Francisco	18	64	10	50	fr
Seattle	12	54	4	43	fr
Toronto	16	61	2	36	fr
Washington	23	73	13	55	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Fair, Temps. 19 — 8 (66 — 46). LONDON: Rain, Temps. 12 — 11 (54 — 52). MADRID: Rain, Temps. 16 — 11 (61 — 52). MUNICH: Partly cloudy, Temps. 26 — 14 (79 — 57). PARIS: Rain, Temps. 15 — 12 (59 — 54). ROME: Fair, Temps. 22 — 6 (72 — 43). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Fair, Temps. 20 — 8 (68 — 43). BANGKOK: Foggy, Temps. 33 — 26 (91 — 79). HONG KONG: Fair, Temps. 21 — 13 (70 — 55). MANILA: Fair, Temps. 32 — 22 (91 — 72). SEOUL: Foggy, Temps. 13 — 5 (55 — 41). SINGAPORE: Stormy, Temps. 31 — 25 (88 — 77). TOKYO: Rain, Temps. 14 — 9 (57 — 48).

Pentagon Bars New Stinger

Army Says Flares Can Fool Missile

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has refused delivery of the new generation of its most advanced infantry anti-aircraft weapon, the Stinger missile, because the missile can be deceived when hovering helicopters fire certain types of flares.

The decision, confirmed by Pentagon officials, congressional staff members and the contractor, the General Dynamics Corp., reflects current trends in modern warfare and a tougher attitude to the purchase of high-technology weapons.

The first generation of the Stinger missile, a shoulder-fired, heat-seeking weapon, was first delivered to American-backed Afghan rebels in mid-1986 and was crucial in neutralizing Soviet air power.

But as the Afghan war showed, the basic Stinger has its limitations. Soviet and Afghan pilots learned to develop defenses by a combination of aircraft maneuvers and the use of flares.

A flare can force the heat-seeking missile into acting as if the flare, rather than the plane or helicopter, is the real target.

The U.S. Army has been insisting that the new version of the missile, the Stinger-RMP, be impervious to a wide range of flares.

Army officials stress that the flaw in the Stinger-RMP does not affect the basic performance of the weapon. Even with the defect, they add that the Stinger-RMP is much more effective than the two previous generations of missiles, the basic Stinger and the Stinger-POST, and would be able to counter the sort of flares used in Afghanistan.

"We don't have an insurmountable problem with the missile," said Captain Barry D. Bomier, an army spokesman. "It's just that it doesn't meet all our requirements, and until it does, we won't take delivery.

"It can't take care of all the targets it is intended to. We haven't stopped buying the missile, we just haven't accepted it yet."

For about a year, since the army first detected the flaw in the Stinger-RMP, General Dynamics has been unsuccessful in correcting it. In June, the army decided to refuse to accept delivery of the missile until the problem was resolved.

The army continues to make partial payments for the missile in accordance with the terms of the contracts, said Captain Bomier, although substantial payments are being withheld until delivery.

"The army has said publicly that there are some problems and we have been working with the army to correct them," said Alvin A. Spivak, the Washington spokesman for General Dynamics.

The decision to refuse to accept delivery reflects a more deliberate attitude by the military, in the face of severe budget constraints, to hold military contractors more accountable for the performance of the weapons they produce.

In the past, the military, and particularly the army, has often appeared overly willing to adjust contracts so that a new weapon's inadequate performance could be deemed acceptable.

The army has two contracts, totaling about $900 million, to buy about 23,000 of the new Stingers through May 1991. General Dynamics is still producing the missile and already has several thousand in storage.

In Louisiana, the Last Leper Colony Decides It Has No Place to Hide

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

CARVILLE, Louisiana — When the State of Louisiana looked in 1893 for a place to hide the people it most wanted to conceal from view, it found one here, at a lonely Mississippi River levee on the grounds of a deserted plantation.

Now, cost and changing mores are making that isolation no longer feasible, imperiling one of the oddest anachronisms in the United States.

Since a similar center closed in Hawaii several years ago, Carville has been the only residential U.S. center for the victims of leprosy.

Dr. John C. Duffy, director of the center, which since 1921 has been run by the federal government, has developed a plan that calls for phasing out the center as present patients die, while continuing out-patient care and research in nearby Baton Rouge.

"This is like the place that time forgot," said Dr. Duffy. "It has no future, just a past." Dr. Duffy, who previously served as assistant surgeon general under C. Everett Koop, continued. "When I started here, I told people I wasn't coming to hide and I wasn't coming to die. Like it or not, we have to begin treating this disease in its modern attire."

U.S. researchers prefer to call it Hansen's disease. Hence the center's official name, the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center. But the term leprosy is still widely used.

Whatever the name, it denotes one of the most emotionally charged and mysterious maladies known to man, with a history dating to biblical times.

The disease is a bacterial infection that attacks the skin, flesh and nerves, leading to scabs, deformities and disfigurement. In the past, victims routinely lost fingers and toes, suffered facial disfigurement and often went blind.

Drugs formulated here have been effective in treating the disease. This remains the leading Hansen's disease research center in the world, and its research has been useful in treating similar symptoms of other diseases, such as diabetes.

When Carville started, it was more a jail than a treatment center. Leprosy victims then were barred from marriage and voting and had to notify the authorities whenever they entered another state.

Now, it is more like a nursing home, where about 130 residents, most of them elderly, as well as 10 to 20 acute-care patients who do not live at the center, are treated in quiet seclusion.

Many are severely disabled, using motorized wheelchairs to get around. But others seem relatively healthy, save for the lack of sensation that accompanies the disease.

In many ways, Carville is a success story. There are only about 6,000 leprosy cases in the United States, and treatment developed here has made the disease's toll less harsh than before. Dr. Duffy said society would no longer accept the idea of banishing disease victims to a distant rural purgatory.

But the story of leprosy is more complicated than that. If the disease is little more than a chilling memory in the United States, there are up to 20 million victims worldwide.

And if there is good cause to treat the disease without institutionalizing the patient, a main reason for shutting down Carville is that the government can no longer justify its $18 million budget.

"Certainly, if given a choice between staying in this rather safe, protected world and the real world of hard knocks, most people would choose to stay, but we can't continue to create paradise forever on the backs of the American taxpayer," Dr. Duffy said.

It is hard to see this island of the infirm, now tucked away between the Mississippi and a state prison, as anything approaching paradise. But, if not paradise, it is at least a home.

Baker's 'Inner Circle' at State Dept. Has Outsiders in a Tizzy

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, took his seat across the table from Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d at their first meeting in Vienna two weeks ago, he surveyed Mr. Baker's aides sitting to his left and right and then pronounced mischievously: "I see that in the American delegation there are some new faces."

Mr. Shevardnadze has not been alone in noticing the new Baker team. Unlike his predecessor, George P. Shultz, who had virtually no political appointees working in his seventh-floor suite — only government and Foreign Service officers — Mr. Baker has brought in his own advisers: Robert M. Kimmitt, under secretary of state for political affairs; Margaret D. Tutwiler, assistant secretary of state for public affairs, Robert B. Zoellick, counselor, and Dennis B. Ross, director of the policy planning staff.

To hear some State Department veterans describe them, Mr. Baker's aides are a secretive, tightly knit family of foreign policy neophytes, who seem intent on trying to run the department in isolation from the professional bureaucrats.

But it was precisely these neophytes who, along with a few senior State Department experts on Central America, helped Mr. Baker engineer last week's bipartisan accord with Congress, giving the administration its first foreign policy achievement.

"There has been so much mistrust between the administration and the Congress on this issue," one administration official said, "Baker needed to talk to a lot of people in close confidence to bring it off. If he had come back at the end of each day and called together 25 government people for an interagency review, and had documents floating all over, it never would have happened. The important thing is that Baker kept the president apprised every step of the way."

Mr. Baker's circle, which also includes a veteran of foreign policy wars, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, deputy secretary of state, is fully aware of the hostility. Since the inauguration, they have gone through several reactions — from resentment to shell shock to "grin and bear it — this, too, shall pass."

Mr. Baker's aides feel that much of the complaining about them comes not from the career Foreign Service, but from Reagan administration appointees who assumed that the Bush administration was "Reagan III," and that those who enjoyed exalted status in the Shultz State Department would continue to do so under Mr. Baker.

"I think a big part of the problem was that this was a 'friendly takeover' from one Republican administration to another," said Mr. Kimmitt, 42. "A lot of people assumed that they were entitled to stay, and, when that didn't happen, they were disappointed. If it had been an unfriendly takeover — from Republicans to Democrats — a new team would have come in and said 'throw the rascals out' and that would have been the end of it."

This anxiety was compounded by the fact that, under Mr. Shultz, department professionals as a whole had a great deal of influence over the shaping of policy — too much in the view of some Bush administration officials. Mr. Baker made clear from the start that he intended to be President George Bush's man at the State Department and not the State Department's man at the White House.

"In recent years, there have been two models for running the State Department," said one member of Mr. Baker's inner circle. "One model is the Kissinger model. You come in and say, 'I am going to run foreign policy. These people in this building have their own agenda and I don't share it. I will run everything out of my own inner circle and keep the building busy with other things.'"

The other model, followed by Mr. Shultz and others, depended much more on the department for senior personnel and agendas.

"Baker is like Kissinger in the sense that he prefers to rely on a smaller circle," the aide said. "He thinks it is more efficient. He believes that information and surprise are policy tools you shouldn't squander by spreading them around. He will draw people in as he goes along."

Mr. Kissinger, however, drew his initial circle from seasoned Foreign Service officers, while Mr. Baker recruited younger people from outside the department, except for Mr. Eagleburger. Many have wondered exactly how the 27-year veteran of the department will fit in.

"I would not have taken the job in the first place if I were worried about fitting in," Mr. Eagleburger said. "The best way I can describe my role is Baker's alter ego, which means I fill in on issues that are not immediately on his plate, back him up on those he is dealing with, and try to help him organize the department."

"The notion that we are trying to run everything ourselves is just plain crazy," Miss Tutwiler said. "We would never be so foolish as to ignore all the talent in this building. But Jim Baker is going to set the policy. He was appointed by the president to be in charge and he's going to be."

The new secretary spent far more time outside the building than his predecessor, cultivating Congress and journalists. "When we got here," said a Baker aide, "every single person told us that this building had the most miserable congressional relations possible. We had to do something. Some people here don't understand that you can debate about the details of foreign policy all you want, but you also have to be able to get the public to support it."

To avoid being lost in a blizzard of less-than-important policy memos, Mr. Baker also ordered that all paper directed to his office be funneled through the four undersecretaries — for political affairs, management, economics, and security assistance, so they can narrow the flow to a trickle that really requires his personal attention.

Because this move came at the same time that the assistant secretaries learned that Mr. Baker does not like to have regularly scheduled general policy discussions, as Mr. Shultz did, many thought that they were being cut out.

Mr. Baker's circle, which also includes a veteran of foreign policy wars, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, is fully aware of the hostility.

"Nobody is being cut off," Miss Tutwiler said. "Assistant secretaries can see Baker directly whenever they need. It is just that Baker does not believe in show-and-tell meetings. Believe me, if your issue is up, you can bet he'll be picking up the phone and calling you himself to come up here."

While Mr. Baker's team is often referred to as an "inner circle," each member has his or her own very distinct relationship with him.

To the extent that Mr. Baker has a real inner circle, it is made up of a single individual, Miss Tutwiler, who began working with him in the late 1970s, when he was running the Bush presidential campaign, and has gone with him through the White House and the Treasury Department.

Her public role is that of spokesman for the department. Her more important role, though, may be that of translator. After meetings with the secretary break up, Miss Tutwiler's phone will often ring with one of the participants asking: "Did I understand him correctly when he said ...? What exactly do you think the secretary wanted when he asked me to ...?"

Mr. Kimmitt manages the day-to-day operations of the department's regional bureaus. A graduate of West Point, he got to know Mr. Baker while working as a lawyer at the National Security Council. So he would not be totally dependent on the State Department's career policy formulators, Mr. Baker brought in two young men to be his "idea stimulators," Mr. Ross and Mr. Zoellick.

Mr. Zoellick, 35, a graduate of Harvard University's law and public policy schools, caught Mr. Baker's attention when he worked for Richard G. Darman when he was deputy treasury secretary, and was eventually elevated by Mr. Baker to be his executive secretary at Treasury. As counselor, he monitors the paper that reaches Mr. Baker's desk, insuring, as he put it, "that the policy options being presented have all been sharpened, and all the consequences laid out, to the point where he can make a decision." He was Mr. Baker's principal adviser in the accord with Congress on the Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Ross, 40, a widely respected specialist on Soviet military policy and the Middle East, has served on and off in the Defense Department, National Security Council, and State Department since 1977. He worked as a foreign policy adviser to Mr. Bush during the campaign, and now, he explained, is in charge of developing "new conceptual approaches to all the problems we have to deal with."

If there is one criticism that the department professionals have of Mr. Ross and Mr. Zoellick, it is that they lack sufficient experience. "That is all true," an administration official said. "There is a price you pay for freshness. But there is also a price you pay for staleness and cynicism. I think, at this junction in history, given the opportunities out there, I would prefer freshness and intellect, that will mature over time, to staleness with a lot of experience."

Kohl Unpopular, A Survey Finds

The Associated Press

BONN — A poll indicates Chancellor Helmut Kohl's popularity is at a low and that most West German voters want a change of leadership, a newspaper has reported.

The Welt am Sonntag newspaper published the results of a recent poll conducted by the Wickert Institute, which reported that more than 64 percent of the voters polled wanted Mr. Kohl replaced; nearly 36 percent wanted him to stay on. Mr. Kohl has been chancellor since 1982.

In Munich, your preferred choice is

Hotel Bayerischer Hof

A deluxe hotel of international renown with great traditions and an elegant, intimate atmosphere situated in the heart of Munich. Directly opposite the famous cathedral at the beginning of the pedestrian precinct. Luxurious appointments with many valuable antiques.

Preferred Hotels Worldwide

United States, Canada, Caribbean, Europe and Asia.

For reservations, or to receive a free Preferred Hotels Directory, have your travel agent call Utell International

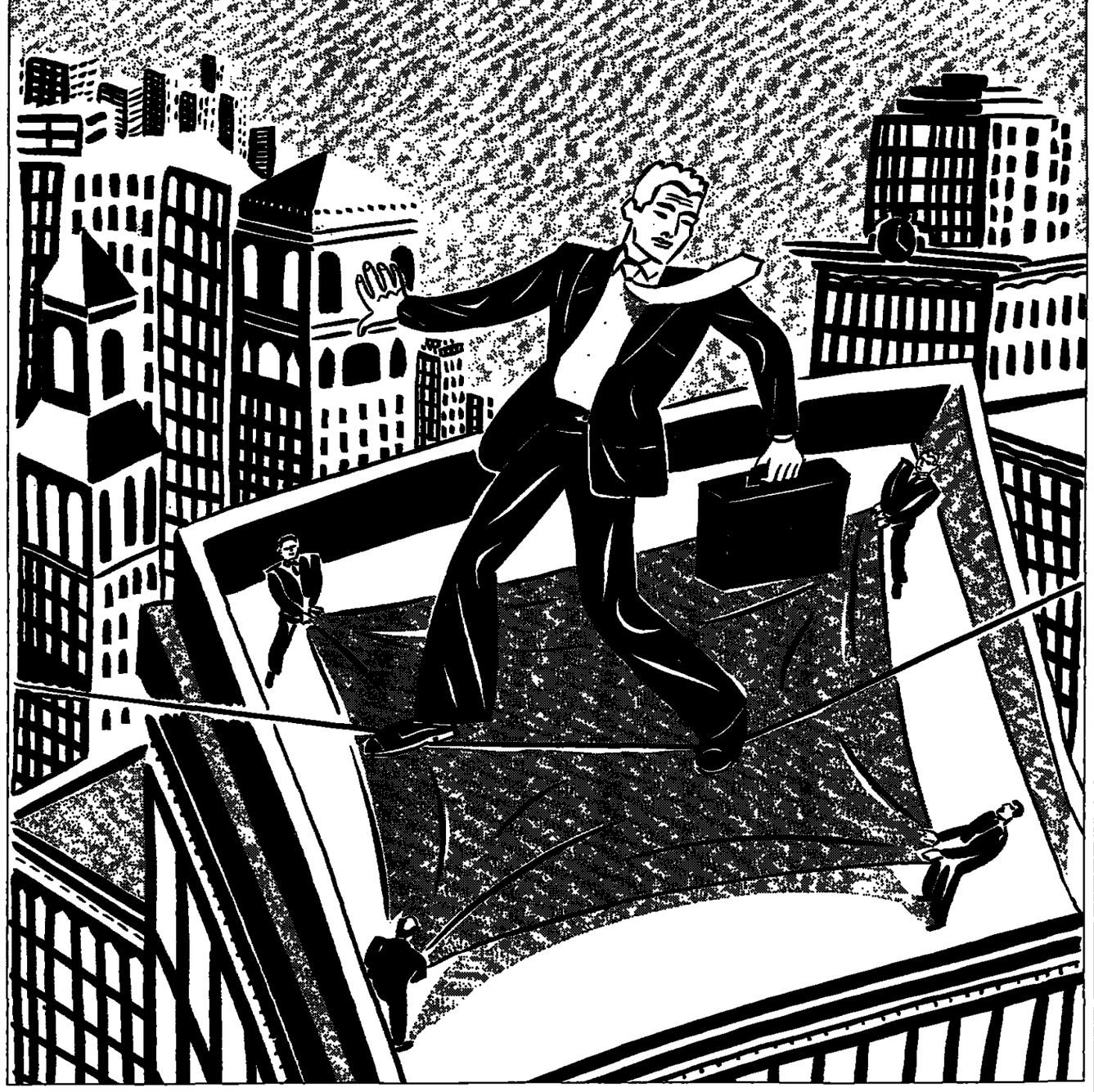
©1989 Preferred Hotels Worldwide All rights reserved.

The SOVIET UNION in the 1990's

MOSCOW
JUNE 7-8, 1989

Please note revised dates for this major conference

For full details, please contact Jenifer Bielenberg
Conference Office,
International Herald Tribune,
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH
Telephone (44-1) 379 4302.
Telex: 262009. Fax: (44-1) 240 2254.



Your success comes from taking risks.
Ours comes from spreading them for you.

Effective risk management in today's volatile market conditions requires close contact with stock markets around the world. Plus a sophisticated analysis of the political and economic pressures that move exchange and interest rates. And a keen eye for investment opportunities broader than the conventional range of options.

It demands, in short, a full-time, thoroughly professional approach.

Your Private Bank

Lloyds Bank International Private Banking offers you a complete service, with unlimited access to a personal adviser, your account executive.

This adviser will be an experienced professional with whom you can discuss problems or opportunities at any time. He or she is also part of a banking team with representation in 40 countries and contacts everywhere in the world.

To find out more, please contact Keith Skinner at our Head Office, 6 Place Chevelu, 1201 Geneva, or telephone (22) 208611.

Cayman, Dubai, Geneva, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Jersey, London, Luxembourg, Marbella, Miami, Monaco, Nassau, New York, Panama, Zurich.

Lloyds Bank International Private Banking

India's Silk Weaving Endures

Ancient Trade Is Still Spinning a Close-Knit Community

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

VARANASI, India — The loom's steady click filled the room as the weaver's deft hands pushed a shuttle between threads hanging from a machine that looked to be from medieval times.

Connected to the stick was a fine thread, almost invisible. With a flick of his wrist and a push of the foot pedal, the weaver added it to hundreds of other threads as he practiced one of the world's great arts — creating the finely woven silks of Varanasi, known as Benares silks for the city's preindependence name.

A Benares silk sari is to the Indian bride what the finest crystal or china is to young Americans. It is a symbol of luxury and a thing of beauty, with glittering colors interlaced with delicately woven flowers or geometric patterns in silver or gold. In fashion-conscious New Delhi or Bombay, its shimmering folds catch even the most jaded eye.

As with other works of art, Benares silks are expensive. In a country where the average annual income is still about $200, the cost of even the simplest Benares hand-woven sari is $100 to $135; fine ones can cost $260 to $325, a month's salary for a well established middle-class Indian and far more than that for the average family.

The average weaver, however, earns only $2.50 or $3.50 a day.

In India's heartland, in a city said to be the world's oldest inhabited religious center, weaving is a way of life. Far from New Delhi's fine hotels and diplomatic receptions, thousands of Varanasi men sit at old looms, their fingers moving swiftly between the wefts as their wives prepare silk threads and their sons watch and learn. In dark, cramped rooms, the men — sweating in summer, freezing in winter — do what their fathers and grandfathers and great-grandfathers did before them: craft the fine silks that adorn India's rich and famous.

Four hundred years ago, powerful Mogul princes wore jackets of silk and gold made by weavers here, while ladies in royal harems wrapped themselves in delicate, diaphanous brocades. And for centuries before the Moguls, wives of wealthy Hindu merchants provided a ready clientele for Benares silks.

The financial demands and pressures of modern life have virtually destroyed traditional crafts in many countries; even in tradition-bound India, many of the old crafts have only a few practitioners. For the silk weavers in Varanasi, too, much has changed.

> **'We teach our children our craft. That is why they don't go to school. If they went to school, how could they have time to learn the craft?'**
> **Jaafar Ali, a weaver**

In the old days, a master craftsman was designer and creator, carrying in his head the tens of thousands of steps necessary to weave a single piece. Today, for most of the craftsmen, predesigned punchcards hooked to the top of the loom create the design, while the weaver brings only his tactile skills to the creation. The cards save time and allow specialization, but also limit weaving techniques and designs.

Jaafar Ali is a holdover from the old school, a man who sketches a fine design and then painstakingly weaves a small version to guide the weavers who will make the sari whose length is six yards (5.5 meters).

"I learned from my grandfather and he learned from those before," he said, as his two teen-age grandsons watched him work.

The weaving community is a close one, and most of its members view modern concepts of schooling as unnecessary. Instead, as ancient guilds once did, the community instructs its own. "We are weavers," said Mr. Ali. "We like to teach our children our craft. That is why they don't go to school. If they went to school, how could they have time to learn the craft?"

Mr. Ali, like most weavers here, is Moslem, a seeming anomaly in Varanasi, considered by Hindus to be their holiest city. But it is logical when viewed against the backdrop of Indian history.

When the Moguls swept across India, they brought Islam with them. "The Mogul princes were the patrons, the people who bought the finely woven silks and brocades, so the weavers naturally became Moslems as well," said a department head at the nearby government-run weavers' center.

Bharat Lal, the center's assistant director, watched as Sunil Das patiently wove delicate gold threads against a white background in an ancient, intricate technique known as *dacca jamadani*.

"It will take him a year to complete it," Mr. Lal said. "This is the way it was done thousands of years ago, and we are reviving it here. We went first to the museums to see old pieces, and then found old-time weavers who remembered some of the techniques."

When Mr. Das is finished, his silk will bring $2,000, a sum that a modern-day prince will be happy to pay.

Report Hints Gandhi Aide Had Role in 1984 Killing

Reuters

NEW DELHI — A secret report on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination, released Monday, raised suspicion about an aide who last month became an adviser to her son and successor as the Indian leader.

The report, compiled by Justice M.P. Thakkar, said his commission of inquiry into the 1984 killing "formed the opinion that there are reasonable grounds to suspect the involvement of R.K. Dhawan in the crime."

Following publication of purported sections of the report in a newspaper two weeks ago, the government said a subsequent probe had cleared Rajinder Kumar Dhawan of any involvement in Mrs. Gandhi's death at the hands of two of her Sikh bodyguards.

Mr. Dhawan, a trusted Gandhi aide for nearly 20 years, was dismissed by Rajiv Gandhi when he succeeded his mother as prime minister, but was brought back last month as an adviser in the preparations for national elections this year.

The government presented the Thakkar Commission report to Parliament in the face of intense opposition pressure after the anti-Gandhi Indian Express published the excerpts and said the report pointed "a needle of suspicion" at Mr. Dhawan.

The government initially refused to publish the report but relented when rumors began to circulate that it indicted Mr. Gandhi and his Italian-born wife, Sonia.

The report said that Mr. Dhawan "seems to have played a role in facilitating the crime by Beant Singh and Satwant Singh," who were the bodyguards who assassinated Mrs. Gandhi.

The report says Mrs. Gandhi's Sikh bodyguards had been removed but Mr. Dhawan brought them back and was close to one of the assassins.

The commission said the government should "seriously consider" appropriate agencies to investigate "the involvement of Dhawan."

The government said in a separate report to Parliament that Mr. Dhawan was investigated thoroughly by a special team of police officers who concluded he had no hand in the assassination.

Reuters

A voting monitor and a ballot box being pedaled to a precinct in a Philippine village.

Philippine Rebels See Gains in Poll

The Associated Press

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino said Monday that pro-Communist officials could serve if they were freely and fairly chosen in the nonpartisan village elections Tuesday, even though the Communist Party is banned in the Philippines.

Voters in 42,000 villages will elect about 287,945 local council members.

The military contends that the rebels are backing pro-Marxist candidates in hopes of solidifying their control in thousands of villages.

Mrs. Aquino was asked if the government would prevent rebel supporters from claiming council seats.

"Well, if they have been elected legitimately, there has been no force, they will hold office," Mrs. Aquino said. "We have to abide by the law."

Colonel Gerardo Flores, intelligence chief of the Philippine Constabulary, said the rebels hoped to win 60 percent of the village council seats in areas under their control.

The rebels say they control about 8,500 villages. But the Commission on Elections puts the figure at about 2,800.

Hilario Davide, chairman of the commission, said troops would be deployed in about 3,500 districts considered to be trouble spots.

Contras Oust 6 Members For Abusing Prisoners

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A contra military tribunal has concluded that six Nicaraguan guerrillas committed torture or other human rights abuses and has ordered their expulsion from the rebel movement.

Bosco Matamoros, a Washington-based contra spokesman, said that two of the guerrillas had been found guilty of murder. In addition, he said, the intelligence chief for the entire contra army was found guilty of covering up a murder.

He said the tribunal, which is composed of seven contra commanders, issued the decision Friday in Honduras.

The verdict confirms statements by Bush administration officials who said last week that some of the contras had tortured prisoners and committed other human rights abuses in their camps in Honduras.

"This is a very tragic event," Mr. Matamoros said. "But the fact that we investigated it and punished those guilty while we assured them of due process of law underlines our commitment to respect for human rights."

Administration officials and members of Congress who back the contras expressed concern that such abuses could undermine congressional support for the guerrillas. But they said the contras still deserved U.S. assistance because the rebels had moved swiftly to deal with those responsible for the abuses.

A 1986 law prohibits the distribution of contra aid to any group that includes a person "found to engage in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights."

The defendants were tried under a system of military justice and a code of conduct adopted by the contras in 1987. Expulsion was apparently the harshest penalty the contras could impose. Honduras no longer allows them to operate prisons on Honduran territory, and Mr. Matamoros said there was no point in imposing fines because the defendants were peasants with "no economic resources."

Mr. Matamoros said the military tribunal in Honduras had found the six contras responsible for 14 crimes with 14 separate victims: one murder, two rapes and 11 instances of torture or other mistreatment of prisoners.

The chief of intelligence for the contras, known as Commander Mack, was found guilty of covering up the murder of a contra who was suspected of being a Sandinista agent, Mr. Matamoros said.

China Body Honors Bishop and Ex-General

The Associated Press

BEIJING — A Protestant bishop and a former Nationalist general were elected deputy chairmen of a major advisory body to the Chinese government on Monday.

Bishop Ding Guangxun, 74, and the former general, Hou Jingru, 87, were elected on the final day of the annual meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The conference, which has no powers, is made up of scholars, scientists, artists, writers and leaders of mass organizations, including the Communist Party and the eight sanctioned non-Communist parties. It meets concurrently with the annual session of the National People's Congress, the Chinese parliament.

At its closing session, the conference expressed support for Prime Minister Li Peng's work report to the People's Congress. In it, Mr. Li called for greater central government controls over the economy, a slowdown in economic change and sharp spending cuts.

Bishop Ding is a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and is president of the Christian Council of China and chairman of China's Protestant Church.

General Hou was commander of the former 17th Army Group of the Nationalist forces. He returned to the mainland in 1952.

Public Debate on Private Jails

In U.S., It's Cost-Cutting vs. Responsibility for Prisoners

By Lisa Belkin
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND, Texas — A half-completed building along the side of the highway here, with its slits for windows and thick concrete walls, is at the center of a growing national debate over whether private companies should be allowed to run prisons for profit.

When completed, the building will be a 500-bed minimum security facility. Although the prisoners will be sentenced by the state of Texas, their guards will wear the uniform of the Tennessee-based Corrections Corporation of America.

The Cleveland prison is one of four private jails expected to open in Texas this summer.

There is already one such prison in operation, near Louisville, Kentucky, and another is being built near Santa Fé to house all the female prisoners in New Mexico. More than a dozen county jails around the United States are owned and operated by companies that receive a daily fee for each prisoner.

Opponents say that private prisons put cutting costs above the responsibility of a government for its prisoners.

"The responsibility for the prison system is being given to the people who do not necessarily have the best interest of the prisoners at heart," said Edward I. Koren of the National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union. The governments may not "always have the best interest of prisoners at heart, but at least they're accountable to the people," he said. "Who holds these companies accountable?"

But proponents of private prisons say such objections are a luxury that the overcrowded system can not afford. "I'm an old state bureaucrat," said Bob Owens, the internal auditor for the Texas Department of Corrections. "I don't have any philosophies. If they can do it cheaper than the state can, more power to them."

In recent years private groups have won contracts to run facilities like halfway houses; now those companies are building county jails and state prisons. Governments are turning to these groups because they cannot handle the problem themselves.

Forty-three states are under court orders to correct overcrowding in their prisons. The corrections department in Texas generally has 6,000 to 10,000 more inmates than it has beds.

As a result, Mr. Owens said, prisoners sentenced to state prison are kept temporarily in county jails — and judges are releasing them at the earliest statutory date.

Similar problems caused Kentucky to open the country's first private prison, in St. Mary's, three years ago. Nearly 450 prisoners are housed there, and the Louisville-based United States Corrections Corporation is paid $26.35 a prisoner a day to care for them.

The company is not required by contract to prove that its cost is lower than what it cost the state to keep prisoners, said Robert B. McQueen, the company's vice president. "We're a little less than they are," he said. "But even if we're not the best interest of the prisoners at heart, we're still getting a good deal because we own the facility and they're using it at no cost."

The company is required to provide all the services mandated in a state-run minimum-security prison, including rehabilitation, vocation and counseling programs and recreation facilities. It cannot hire out the prisoners and keep the money, nor can it put the prisoners to work enhancing the prison site.

The rules are similar in Texas, the major difference being that the private company must prove its cost is at least 10 percent lower than that of the state.

Because Texas estimates its cost at $38.00 a prisoner a day, it will pay no more than $34.79 to the Corrections Corporation of America, which will build two of the four private Texas prisons, and to Wackenhut Services Inc., which is building the other two.

Officials of the private corrections companies say most of their savings stem from being free of many government rules. "The private sector can do lots of things without going through the procurement process," Mr. McQueen said. "When we buy something, we pay cash for it. You get a better deal if the vendor doesn't have to wait six months for payment."

He said his company paid its guards slightly less than the state of Kentucky pays is prison guards although they are trained at the same state-run school.

Peggy Wilson, a spokesman for the Corrections Corporation of America, said the company would pay wages comparable to those of the Texas Corrections Department. And because the company is building its prisons itself, she said, they will be less costly to operate than existing facilities, which were not necessarily built with economy in mind.

For instance, the new prisons are designed in a giant V-shape so guards can see down the two main hallways at all times, requiring fewer guards.

Like many businesses, the companies are counting on volume.

Corrections Corporation of America, which operates 11 institutions in four states, most of them jails and immigration detention centers, saw a profit for the first time in four years for the last quarter of 1988. The company lost $100,000 last year, as against $1.9 million the year before.

"We seem to have reached the critical mass of beds to be profitable," Mrs. Wilson said.

Both Sides Keep POWs In the Gulf

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Seven months after the cease-fire in the Gulf War, Iran and Iraq are still holding thousands of each other's prisoners in apparent violation of an international convention, Iraqi and Red Cross officials say.

In an attempt to break the stalemate, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has proposed that the United Nations guarantee that freed prisoners of war would be returned to civilian life.

Mr. Hussein suggested the UN inspection plan in a letter to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar dated March 6, Iraqi officials said. His idea was to reassure Iran, which holds about 70,000 Iraqi prisoners, that releasing them would not alter the balance of power between the two sides. Iraq has about 35,000 Iranian prisoners.

But last week the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, again refused a prisoner exchange in a letter to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, saying that Iraq must first withdraw its forces behind internationally recognized boundaries and return Iranian territory it still occupies.

Iraqi officials say they have been ready for a full exchange of prisoners of war since Oct. 5, when Mr. Hussein accepted a prisoner-return plan that the International Committee of the Red Cross submitted to the two sides on Aug. 23, three days after the cease-fire took effect. Iran never replied.

Iraq portrays Iran's refusal to cooperate on prisoners as a further sign that Tehran's divided leadership is not reconciled to peace and is unable to make decisions that would strengthen the cease-fire.

Some senior Iraqis say they hope that the Iranian presidential elections in August will produce a more united government, willing and able to negotiate a peace agreement. But they also caution that the disruption the Salman Rushdie affair caused to Iranian relations with Western Europe suggests that the Iranian fundamentalists can always undercut the pragmatists.

Said Mufti, Ex-Jordan Leader, Dies

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — Said Mufti, 91, a former prime minister who helped Jordan to become an independent kingdom, died Saturday, according to state-run television. The report did not give the place and cause of death.

Mr. Mufti was one of the most prominent citizens in Jordan's 68-year history as an emirate under British protection and later as an independent monarchy.

A strong nationalist, he balked at the 1928 constitutional agreement with Britain, saying that it gave Britain too much sway over Jordanian affairs. Jordan became an independent monarchy in 1946.

As prime minister in 1950, Mr. Mufti opposed King Abdullah's negotiations with Israel; in 1956, during his second term, he expressed reservations about the Baghdad Pact, a U.S.-backed plan to create a belt of anti-communist nations from Turkey to Iran.

He was a prominent figure in the council that governed Jordan between the abdication of King Talal in 1952 and the accession in 1953 of King Hussein, then a teen-ager.

Arnett Cobb, 71, Jazz Saxophonist

HOUSTON (Reuters) — Arnett Cobb, 71, a saxophonist who performed on crutches for 33 years and played with such jazz greats as Lionel Hampton and Duke Ellington, died here late Friday of respiratory and kidney failure, a hospital spokeswoman said. He had been in a coma for a week.

Mr. Cobb was one of the jazz world's best known tenor saxophonists. He played with Mr. Hampton during the 1940s and later started his own band, called "Arnett Cobb and the Mobb."

His career faded during the 1950s, but he enjoyed a resurgence in the 1970s, particularly in Europe and Japan.

Maris Liepa, 52 Soviet Ballet Star

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Maris Liepa, 52, for years a leading dancer of the Bolshoi Ballet, died Sunday of a heart attack, the Tass news agency said.

At the Bolshoi, Mr. Liepa won fame in the role of the sadistic General Crassus in Aram Khachaturian's "Spartak," about a slave revolt in ancient Rome. The work has been a centerpiece of the company's repertoire for 20 years.

Thatcher Arrives in Morocco

Agence France-Presse

MARRAKECH, Morocco — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain arrived here Monday on her first official visit to Morocco since she took office 10 years ago. During a weeklong trip to Africa, she will also visit Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO
FOR THE SALE, PURCHASE, RENTAL, MANAGEMENT or INSURANCE of REAL ESTATE PROPERTY
contact:
A.G.E.D.I.
26 bis, Bd Princesse Charlotte MC 98000 MONACO
Tel: 93.50.66.00. Telex: 479417 MC Fax 93.50.19.42

SWITZERLAND

LAKE GENEVA & MOUNTAIN RESORTS
Foreigners can own apartments/chalets in MONTREUX, CRANS-MONTANA, VERBIER, GRIMENTZ, VILLARS, CHATEAU D'OEX/GSTAAD, LES DIABLERETS, LEYSIN, JURA, etc.
From SFr 150,000, 60% credit at 6% int
PEVAC S.A.
52, Montchoisi, CH-1202 GENEVA
Tel 41.22/341540 Fax 341220 Tx 22030

USA RESIDENTIAL

FREE COPY U.S. Real Estate Newsletter-CEIS, 557 Skylane, Santa Rosa, CA 95403, USA

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

FRENCH PROVINCES

PROMOTION MOZART has selected for your holidays prestigious villas with pools Valbonne, Mougins, Tourrette, Cannes, Theoule, etc. Tel: Mrs Auberger, 93.88.37.37, (Le Ruhl), 1 Promenade des Anglais, Nice.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON FULHAM SW6 An immaculate Town House (off the King's Road) with a garden off the kitchen. There is a dining room, cloakroom, large drawing room, study, 2 large bedrooms & bathrooms. The kitchen is fully fitted including dish washer, washing machine & dryer. £600/week. Please contact Odette Gilbert on 01 437 3175 day/ 0342 810763 evenings.

LONDON FULHAM SW6 An immaculate Town House (off the King's Road) with a garden off the kitchen. There is a dining room, cloakroom, large drawing room, study, 2 large bedrooms & bathrooms. The kitchen is fully fitted including dish washer, washing machine & dryer. £600/week. Please contact Odette Gilbert on 01 437 3175 day/ 0342 810763 evenings.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

HUNTINGDON HOUSE
Luxurious serviced apartments
From studio to 4 bedrooms in Central London. Tel: 01-373 4525. Telex: 25291. Fax: 01-373 6576.

SLASH HOTEL BILLS! Stay in my luxury maisonette near the Ritz with antiques, jacuzzi. Sleeps 4 from £550 weekly. Airport pick-ups, exclusive business service available. Tel:01-225 1827.

FLATMATES (Since 1970) introductory service for young professionals wishing to share a flat/house in London. Tel: 01 589 5491 or 313 Brompton Rd SW3

KNIGHTSBRIDGE near Harrods. Private house, 4 beds, 3 baths, 4 receptions. Short or long lets from £550/week incl. maid. Tel 0635 297489.

LONDON BELGRAVIA West Eaton Place, Studio flat £175 week. Co Let. Tel:01-581 8033.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

A NEW WAY OF STAYING IN PARIS
THE CLARIDGE RESIDENCE
FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE
high class studio, 2 or 3-room apartments, FULLY EQUIPPED
IMMEDIATE RESERVATIONS
Tel: 43 59 67 97

AT HOME IN PARIS
SHORT OR LONG TERM
apartments for rent furnished or not
PARIS PROMO
Estate Agent - Property Manager
25 Ave Hoche, 75008 Paris. 45 63 25 60

81 AVENUE FOCH
LUXURIOUS STUDIOS
Phone, color TV, kitchen. Short term lease. No agency fees. F4,900 monthly. To visit, tel: 43 59 66 72

RENT A FLAT WITH KITCHEN for 2, 3, 4 persons on a daily base from F700-F850. Hotel ***, Paris 16 -Etoile. Tel: 45 53 14 95.

AVENUE FOCH, high class 85 sq.m., double living, 1 bedroom, terrace, garage. High security. F15,000. 42.52.76.32

ST. GERMAIN, (7th). Large penthouse flat (garden with view, fireplace, next to Sevres) $1200. For 1-15/4. Tel: 42.61.18.72.

PARIS BIENVENUE. Furnished studios and apartments in central Paris, nightly, weekly, monthly. 47 53 80 81.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

NEUILLY BY OWNER. 2 bedrooms, double living, parking. Near metro & Bois. F11,000 net. 46 24 97 38.

(5th) MONGE. beautiful studio, mezzanine, well furnished. F3,500. Tel: 45.00.80.20.

16TH MUETTE: High class newly redone 190 sq.m. F23,000 net. Parking. Tel: 45.03.33.06.

MARAIS: large 2 rooms, character, fireplace, very well furnished. F7500. Tel: 45.26.33.27.

CHAMPS ELYSEES STUDIO, high class, view, phone, TV, long/short term. Tel: 45.62.93.32.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

Embassy Service
8 Ave. de Messine
75008 Paris
YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS
45.62.30.00
FAX 42.89.21.54

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
RENTING LUXURIOUS APARTMENTS:
Trocadero 5/6 rooms, parking, F22,000
Varenne 4/5 rooms, 2 baths: F22,000
Pereire 6 rooms, parking: F25,000
Maison Lafitte house, 6 rooms, with garden: F15,000
Celle St Cloud house, 6 rooms with garden: F15,000
TEL: 42.25.32.25

NEAR ST GERMAIN EN LAYE, ISLAND OF MIGNEAUX at Poissy. Superb house on 1200 sq.m. garden with private boat dock. Living 44 sq.m. Nine bedrooms, 3 baths. FF18,900/month. PEIS 47.49.37.81.

HARRIED HOUSE-HUNTERS, let US do your footwork! Call CSU (Paris' No. 1 Relocation Company), 40 50 84 27.

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

TRANSLATING COMPANY seeks for its New York office, qualified translator. Perfectly fluent English/German, commercial experience. Post available immediately. Please contact Mr. Manfred Kern in Frankfurt (49) 69/740621.

IF YOU ARE FAMILIAR with the IBM XT PC AIX UNIX system, our Paris office needs you! Tel CSU 45 27 84 30

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

DUTCH ENGINEER BSC, 50 YEARS, over 10 years experience as project/area manager for civil and building works in Far/Middle East, would like to change his actual job. If interested write to: Mr. Verschuur, Les Pigces, CH-1971 Grimisuat/VS, Switzerland.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

Young man, Long experience of working in France. Fluent French, available to assist companies planning for 1992. Tel 0532-674161/Fax 795400 UK.

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHERS needed. Bilingual, English mother tongue. C.V. & photo to: ISTC, 31 rue de la Brache-aux-Loups, 75012 Paris.

LANGUAGE SCHOOL seeks experienced English teacher, 15-20 hrs per week. Mme Lagarde 45 08 96 94 Paris

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHERS needed immediately, native speakers, full time. Tel: Paris 60 13 34 09.

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. DIVORCE in about 30 days with mutual consent - No need to travel. Law offices of Draimer, Ie Weteringschanstraat 54 - 1017 TP Amsterdam-NL. Tel: West Germany 2173-43454. Free information package available.

GUAM USA DIVORCE Fast. Both sign, no travel. Free Book. Attorney Don Perkinson, Box 8X Agana, Guam. Phone 671-477-7637 or Fax: 477-6559.

DIVORCE 1 DAY Dominican-Legal, low cost & confidential. Since 1971. Send $4 for book: ODA, POB 65475, Wash, DC 20035. USA: 202-462-8331.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 17 av de Friedland, 75008 Paris. Tel 4225 6444, Nice 9321 3550. Antwerp 233 9985, Cannes 9339 4344

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRASCO BREMEN Mercedes + Audi Armored cars & stretched limousines from stock. Steindamm 38, D-2820 Bremen 77 Germany. Tlx 244624. Fax (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/630044.

TRASCO BREMEN. From stock new/used, Mercedes 230E, 260E, 300SE, 500SEL, 560SEL, BMW 735i, 750i, Audi 80, VW Golf. Steindamm 38, 2820 Bremen 77, Germany. Tx 244624 Fx (0)421/630205. Tel (0)421/630044

AUTO SERVICES

LICENSE PLATES expired! Fast solution: Purchon, PO 2477, 6901 Lugano Switzerland. Tel (91)234086, Tlx 844024 Fax(91)237247. We also insure any car

BOATS/YACHTS

SAILING charter, 18m yacht free for Greek Isles: Purchon: 6901Lugano,POB Switzerland (91)234086 Fax (91)237247

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES

	One Way	Round Trip
New York	F1000	F2000
San Francisco	F1590	F3180
Los Angeles	F1590	F3180
Atlanta	F1795	F3590
Dallas	F1795	F3590
Chicago	F1400	F2800
Miami	F1490	F2980
Washington	F1560	F2920
Montreal	F1000	F1870
Vancouver	F2250	F4095
Rio de Janeiro	F3195	F5195
Bali	F4595	F6550
Tokyo	F3990	F5950
Caribbean	F1690	F2780

and more destinations ...
Discount on 1st & business class
Rates subject to modifications
Restrictions may apply
Tel: (1) 40.13.02.02 & 45.21.46.94
6 rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 Paris
Metro - RER Chatelet Les Halles
(Lic. 175.111)...and also

ACCESS IN LYONS
Tour Credit Lyonnais, 129 rue Servient
69003 Lyon. Tel (16) 78 63 67 77
Book now by phone with credit card

BUSINESS/FIRST CLASS
SAVE MONEY ON OVERSEAS
All Airlines No Coupons
Call Toll Free:
UK 0800 891 445
Switzerland 04605 4041
Denmark 04340 263
Sweden 020 795 652
Japan 0031 111 085
Korea 001 1800 801 8265
Or call (USA) 808 533 1124
FAX (USA): 808 538 7159

WORLDWIDE scheduled departure at the lowest ever discount: economy or 1st class airfare. Credit cards possible. Paris 43 59 59 10 or Fax: 42 56 25 82

BEAUTY SERVICES

BALDNESS
The first and only cosmetic hair-growth restorer now available.
Ask: FARZOO Inc., Dpt. Ms. POB 162 5700 AD Helmond, The Netherlands.
Fax: **31.4920.29305

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Interfaces Escort Service
Call Marie
NEW YORK
212-956-7900

ZURICH 558720
Private Tourism Guide Service
Credit Cards Accepted

AMSTERDAM (020) 753878
SOCIETY SERVICE
ESCORT AND GUIDE SERVICE

GENEVA * MELODIE *
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 022/ 461158

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.
Tel: 01-584 6513/2749 (4-12pm)

ZURICH SUSAN
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01/ 271 67 90

ZURICH
Top Escort Service. Tel: 01/ 41 76 09

LONDON 730-1840
Elizabeth Multilingual
Escort Service.

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
Head office in New York
330 W 56 St NYC 10019
212-765-7896
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED

MERCEDES
V.I.P ESCORT AGENCY
4 PM TILL MIDNIGHT - 7 DAYS
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
TEL:LONDON
(01) 235 0069

LONDON
Portman Escort Agency
67 Chiltern Street
London W1
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158
All major credit cards accepted

BELLA ESCORT SERVICE
Central London, Heathrow. Credit cards accepted. Tel: 01-581 5642

*** GENEVA DANY ESCORT ***
and Guide Service. Tel: Geneva 022 - 35.66.23

BRUSSELS. CATHY
High Class Escort Service. Tel: (02) 734-1586. Accept American Express

LONDON
KENSINGTON
ESCORT SERVICE
10A Kensington Church St. W8
TEL: 937 9136 or 937 9133
All major credit cards accepted.

ARISTOCATS
London Escort Service
3 Shouldham Street, London W1
All major Credit Cards Accepted
Tel: 01-258 0090 (3 LINES)
12 noon - midnight

CAPRICE-NYC
ESCORT SERVICE IN NEW YORK
TEL: 212-737 3291

MAYFAIR CLUB
ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm
ROTTERDAM (0)10-4254155

*****MADRID
Glamour Escort Service. Tel: 259 90 07.

VIENNA EVELYN
First Class Escort Service 37 56 70

FRANKFURT * PRIVATE *
Sophisticated Escort Agency.
Call: 069/444 798

MADRID IMPACT ESCORT and Guide Service. Multilingual. Visa. Open 11am - midnight. Tel: 261 4142

TOKYO *** TOP ESCORT SERVICE
Major credit cards accepted. Tel: (03) 436-4598.

TOKYO***FIRST CLASS***ESCORT
Guide and Membership Service. Tel: (03) 351-2278

SHADOWS****
Escort Service. Telephone: Madrid 341-262-4536.

AMSTERDAM APOLLO CLUB
Escort Service. Tel: (020)246176 from 2 pm. 76, Apollolaan Amsterdam.

MILAN VIP Escort Service 2-461125

LONDON BRAZILIAN ESCORT
Service. Open seven days a week. Multilingual. Tel: 01 792 9752/3

** GENEVA ** BEST SELECTION **
***** VIP ESCORT SERVICE *****
TEL: 46.11.58.

PREMIERE ITALIAN Connection
London Escort Service.
Telephone: 01- 924 3767.

LONDON MODEL
Elegant Escort Service.
Telephone: 01-286 0918

AMSTERDAM JASMIN Escort Service. Tel: 020-333033. The best in town. Credit cards accepted.

LONDON
Private Escort Service
5pm - midnight. Tel 01 589 4196.

GENEVA TIFFANY ESCORT and Travel service 8pm - 12. Tel: 022/47 47 03. 16, rue Crespin, Apartment 23. *****

KITTI****LONDON****ESCORT
****** UP UNTIL MIDNIGHT ******
****** Tel: 01-373-8845 ******

ATHENS EXECUTIVE ESCORT AND Guide Service. 7 days a week, English spoken. Tel: 3641746 Athens

GENEVA *** ROYAL *** GENEVA
***** VIP ESCORT SERVICE *****
***** Tel: 022 / 812 772 *****

FRANKFURT
New Inge's Escort & Guide Service. Open from 2pm. (069) 55 22 21

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE ESCORT Service, Number One. Telephone: (0) 20-227799 or (0) 20-362833.

LONDON PARIS LINK ** Colette + Class French VIP Escort Service. Tel: London (01) 376-3663

OVERSEAS ESCORT CLUB
LONDON - PARIS Connection.
Tel: 01-289 5545

*** MUNICH & EVERYWHERE ***
******** 089/91 23 14 ********
The Friendly Escort & Travel Service.

BRUSSELS NEW ILONA'S ESCORT Service. Multilingual. Tel: 02-733 98 47. Credit cards accepted.

***** HAMBURG *****
Escort Service
********** Tel: 040/553 41 45.

AMSTERDAM 2000 Escort Service. All credit cards accepted. Telephone: (0) 20 - 911030

Prisoner Ends Fast In Durban

Talks Under Way For His Release

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A South African political detainee in critical condition after 38 days on a hunger strike — the longest in a nationwide protest — broke his fast Monday pending the outcome of negotiations for his release.

According to doctors, Sandile Thusi, 26, a University of Natal researcher, was approaching death or irreversible brain damage as a result of his fast in the intensive care ward of a Durban hospital to protest his detention without trial under emergency laws.

Mr. Thusi took a Holy Communion wafer at a bedside religious ceremony to symbolically end his fast, after which he began eating solid foods for the first time in more than five weeks.

The case focused attention on the impasse between protesting political detainees and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, who had said that while the death of a prisoner on hunger strike would be "too ghastly to contemplate," he would not release any prisoners while they were still refusing food.

Mr. Thusi reportedly lost 57 pounds (about 26 kilograms), or about a third of his normal weight, during the protest against his nine-month detention without charge. On Feb. 18, more than 300 prisoners nationwide began a hunger strike for varying lengths of time, demanding that they either be charged with a crime or released.

The government said it had authorized the release of 580 detainees since the strike began, while the cases of the 300 remaining political prisoners are still under review. Mr. Thusi had held the longest continuous fast, vowing to starve himself to death unless released.

His lawyer, Dhaya Pillay, said he was suffering from blurred vision and had to wear an oxygen mask Saturday while talking with the Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who has been negotiating his release.

Mrs. Pillay said that while there had been a "marked deterioration" in Mr. Thusi's condition, that was not the primary reason for the suspension of the fast. She said the hunger strike could be resumed if Mr. Thusi were not released.

In a statement, Mr. Thusi said, "I feel that my detention is an endless, timeless pit." His release was one of the demands made by four detainees who escaped from a Johannesburg hospital last week and sought refuge in the West German Embassy in Pretoria until the South African government announced that orders for their release had been issued before they escaped.

Mr. Chikane said that between 30 and 50 detainees were still in hospitals after resuming hunger strikes that were suspended last month when Mr. Vlok promised to release "substantial numbers" of prisoners.

Meanwhile, the U.S.-based Physicians for Human Rights urged Pretoria on "medical and humanitarian grounds" to either release the hunger strikers or charge them.

"If the government refuses to take this step, it would, in effect, be participating in the almost certain death of these detainees," the group said. It said that serious damage is likely after 30 days of fasting, and that from 40 to 60 days, "the risk of death becomes grave."

Fatih Saribas/Reuters

Suleyman Demirel is hugged by a backer in Ankara Monday after his party did well in local elections.

TURKEY: *Ozal Won't Quit Despite Election Losses*

(Continued from page 1)

gean port. But the resounding ouster of Istanbul's popular and innovative mayor, Bedrettin Dalan, surprised most analysts and was interpreted as a strong indication of disenchantment with Mr. Ozal's government.

Mr. Dalan's opponent, from the Social Democratic Populist Party, was Nurettin Sozen, a little-known doctor. He appeared likely to win 18 of the city's 20 districts.

The conservative True Path Party of the former prime minister, Suleyman Demirel, placed second with 25.5 percent. Although the Motherland and True Path parties are relatively similar in outlook, Mr. Ozal said he would not consider a coalition with Mr. Demirel.

The 61-year-old prime minister, who was elected in 1983 with a reputation as a technocrat after three years of military rule, sought to play down the political impact of his setback.

He noted that the main issue in the campaign was a decline in purchasing power brought about by an inflation rate estimated at 75 percent last year.

"The people wanted with the election to give us a light slap on the cheek, but it has turned into something stronger," he said. "The people have given us the message that they want the cost of living lowered, and we will take additional measures to ensure this."

But opposition leaders said that Mr. Ozal's personal popularity and his style of government, relying heavily on family members as aides and advisers, also were included in the debate. And because of this, they insisted, the municipal elections were a test of Mr. Ozal's standing before the voters.

"Ozal said he would leave office if the election results made it difficult for him to rule," Mr. Demirel said. "If he is true to his word, then he should do this."

Mr. Demirel, 64, was twice ousted as prime minister by military coups, in 1971 and in 1980.

Because of an electoral system that weights seat distribution to the winning group, Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party has a comfortable 65 percent majority in the 450-member assembly, even though it won only 36 percent of the vote in the 1987 elections.

REFUGEES: *Global Onset of 'Compassion Fatigue'*

(Continued from page 1)

the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

"The public, not helped by politicians who fail to play their educative role, is becoming more xenophobic," he said. "There is significant racism, and then the politicians play to that."

Challenges to the requests for asylum affect not only recent refugee groups, such as Central Americans in the United States and Iranians and Sri Lankans in Europe, but also the Vietnamese seaborne refugees, who for many years were granted refugee status, if not always asylum, without serious question.

Today, in the United States, Western Europe, Canada, and Australia — which have so far taken in 1.6 million out of the 1.7 million Indochinese refugees — official and public attitudes have never been so negative.

A new pessimism is widespread at the UN refugee office and among governmental specialists and private refugee organizations.

"All the organizations that deal with refugees, national or international, are aware that procedures to determine who is and who is not a refugee are now being used to accept as few as possible and not to determine who needs protection and who does not," Jean-Pierre Hocke, the high commissioner, said in an interview in Geneva.

Throughout Western Europe, where, since 1986, the number of asylum-seekers has for the first time risen above 200,000 annually, acceptance rates have sunk alarmingly. Nations are reticent about statistics, but according to the disparate figures made available to the high commissioner's office, acceptance rates now average from 7 percent to 14 percent.

Governments say little about the key figure of people turned back at their borders before they can present asylum requests. In an exception, the West German interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, was reported by the news magazine Der Spiegel to have said 124,000 aliens were denied entrance last year.

Switzerland, which before this decade averaged 70 percent acceptance, is down to about 7 percent. The West German approval rate has dropped from 16 percent in 1986 to short of 12 percent in the first six months of last year. In France, considered one of the more liberal nations in asylum policy, acceptances declined from 40 percent in 1986 to 32 percent.

"A general reaction of hostility, fear toward refugees has become apparent, sometimes virulent in nature," said Michel Moussali, representative of the high commissioner's office to the European Community.

"Several countries have decided to revise their procedures and adopt restrictive and dissuasive measures, with the declared aim of preventing the arrival of false refugees but in fact striking indiscriminately at economic migrants and true refugees.

"The principle of asylum itself has been put in question, notably by the introduction of admission criteria at the borders practically impossible to fulfill by asylum-seekers, such as the possession of travel documents with all the necessary visas."

Roger Winter, director of the United States Committee for Refugees, a nongovernmental organization, said that similar measures have been adopted by the United States, which automatically puts under detention, often for as long as two years, Central American asylum-seekers who arrive with documents that are judged to be "not in order."

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reported in March that requests for political asylum from Central Americans had gone up from 7,000 in 1985 to more than 50,000 in 1988.

In Western Europe, policies described as "humane deterrence" have been generally adopted since the mid-1980s. They include increasingly restrictive visa requirements, penalties levied on airlines that deliver travelers without visas, denial of work permits while asylum applicants wait, often for years, for final decisions on their requests, reduction of welfare payments and other benefits during the waiting period, and long-term lodging in barracks-like collective quarters, without minimal privacy.

Symptomatic, yet surprising because of a long history of humanitarianism, is the change in Denmark's attitude. "I think we've reached a point where it can't get worse," said Finn Stumstrup, information director of the Danish Refugee Council.

When, in 1985 and 1986, the number of people granted asylum annually rose from around 1,000 to more than 6,500, a vocal minority began to warn that Danish homogeneity and national culture were threatened.

The fact that many of the refugees were from Lebanon, Sri Lanka, and Iran and joined about 23,000 migrant workers from Turkey, added a racist, and an anti-Moslem, note to the campaign, Mr. Stumstrup said.

A revised immigration law and stern administrative procedures followed in 1986.

As a result of the range of restrictive measures, the number of people granted asylum in Denmark has been cut in half since 1987.

The United Nations agency operates under an international convention concluded in 1951 that defines a refugee as a person who, "owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality."

"The convention responded to the outflow of refugees from Eastern Europe," Mr. Hocke said. "Persecution was the key word, and it concerned individuals. Today, nine-tenths of the refugees are to be found in the Third World. It means large groups fleeing from violence, not individuals needing protection from persecution."

Refugee officials in general, while noting restrictive American measures toward Caribbean and Latin American asylum-seekers, believe that the immigrant character of the United States and its multiracial makeup have kept negative attitudes there at a lower level.

Mr. Hocke said that increasingly traditional asylum countries no longer accept a refugee's subjective judgment that the fear that impelled him to flee was well-founded.

Young Tamil men have been told by most European governments that they could have escaped from the conflicting pressures of their government and the Tamil rebel groups to other regions of Sri Lanka instead of taking the long trip westward.

KOSOVO: *3 Killed in Riots*

(Continued from page 1)

movements on Monday that could not be officially confirmed.

The disturbances began Thursday when the Kosovo parliament adopted constitutional changes giving Serbia — the largest of six Yugoslav republics — control of the Kosovo police, courts, civil defense and official appointments.

Serbia, of which Kosovo is an autonomous part, will also have a free hand to reduce the province's autonomy further.

The Albanians form a majority of 1.7 million in Kosovo, outnumbering local Serbs by 8 to 1.

Serbia says the curbs are needed to crack down on Albanian nationalists.

It accuses them of terrorizing Serbs into migrating so that a purely Albanian territory can be established.

The Kosovo Interior Ministry said in a statement that the protesters were separatists bent on "overthrowing the constitutional system and endangering the lives of citizens."

The news agency Tanjug said demonstrations were under way in Klina and in Pec, the ancient seat of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Arrest in Airport Bomb Call

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The police at Kennedy International Airport said Monday that Scott Sasonkin, 23, had been arrested Sunday night for telephoning the police and saying that he had placed a bomb aboard a Pan American World Airways jet flying from New York to London. He had demanded $1 million in ransom and was arrested when his call was traced to an airport pay telephone, the police said.

SPILL: *Uncertified Aide Was in Charge of Tanker*

(Continued from page 1)

bobbed in waters between the grounded tanker and Bligh Island. An iceberg had turned black and gray from the floating oil, and a pelagic cormorant, one of the waterfowl species that has suffered from the spill, struggled momentarily to free itself from the oily water before finally flying west on a low trajectory.

Jim Lethcoe, a local charter boat captain, called Mr. Iarossi's revelations "astounding," and accused the Coast Guard of ignoring this and past violations of navigation rules. During bad weather recently, he said, he and his wife heard Coast Guard officers agree by radio to let a tanker move out of the shipping lanes to drop off a local pilot. When she called to complain, he said, the Coast Guard rescinded the order.

Mr. Iarossi said he had not talked to the crew, but used the ship's course and speed records to describe what appeared to be frantic last-minute efforts to turn the ponderous vessel away from the reef after it strayed far from authorized shipping lanes while attempting to avoid icebergs.

Mr. Cousins "realized he was outside the traffic lanes and he was trying to get back there as fast as he could," Mr. Iarossi said.

He said he thought that the captain, in his cabin one flight below the bridge, had returned when he felt the first of what were to be two jarring impacts, apparently several minutes apart. The ship was still navigable when the first rock ripped along its right side, but it was so far east of deep water that when it tried to turn back toward the west it could not avoid hitting a second part of the reef that stopped its progress completely.

Mr. Iarossi said Captain Hazelwood, 44, had gone to his cabin shortly after the tanker dropped off one of the Valdez-based pilots responsible for guiding ships in and out of the port, a community of 3,600 people. Valdez is the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline, bringing oil from the arctic North Slope that is now the largest single source of U.S. oil.

The tanker's speed was about 8 miles (13 kilometers) per hour when Mr. Cousins requested, and received, Coast Guard permission to move from the outgoing to incoming shipping lane to avoid icebergs showing on his radar.

Captain Hazelwood, Mr. Cousins and Mr. Kagan, the helmsman, have submitted to mandatory drug and alcohol tests. The results have not been released. Mr. Iarossi said the tanker bridge is equipped with a functioning sonar screen that would have clearly shown the rising bottom of reef.

Mr. Iarossi said Exxon was self-insured for the damage to the vessel, which he said could approach $10 million. He has told fishermen and other local residents that the company plans to compensate them for any losses caused by the accident.

Bush Aide Rebuked for Challenge To Policy

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House rebuked President George Bush's legal counsel, C. Boyden Gray, on Monday for raising an embarrassing challenge to a new agreement with Congress on Central America, dismissing his complaint as groundless.

White House officials made it clear they thought Mr. Gray had blundered by publicly criticizing a policy that Mr. Bush had endorsed.

"I can't tell you what was in Boyden Gray's mind," said the press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater. "That's more than I can handle."

He said Mr. Gray was dealt with by the White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu. While refusing to say that Mr. Gray had been chewed out, Mr. Fitzwater said, "They had a polite discussion about how things work in the White House."

A White House official, speaking anonymously, said, "Gray was told, 'Dumb move, but move on.' It's not as if everybody's wringing their hands over this."

Another senior White House official, also speaking privately, said, "There's a lot of discussion of this and a feeling that it was really a somewhat bizarre occurrence and shouldn't have happened."

The episode marked the second time in two months that Mr. Gray had shed the traditional anonymity of the counsel's position to pose a challenge to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, the chief architect of the Central America accord.

Earlier, Mr. Gray had questioned the propriety of Mr. Baker holding stocks in a New York bank with Third World loans outstanding. Mr. Baker denied any impropriety but sold the stocks.

Mr. Gray began the latest controversy by telling The New York Times that an agreement Mr. Bush announced Friday with Congress allows lawmakers to encroach too far on the constitutional powers of the president to conduct foreign affairs.

Mr. Gray complained that he had not had a chance to review details contained in a side letter. Moreover, he said he had reservations about the pact.

Brushing aside Mr. Gray's objections, Mr. Fitzwater said the agreement had been reviewed by Mr. Bush, Mr. Baker, Mr. Sununu, Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, and two legal counselors at the State Department. Mr. Fitzwater said they did not feel it needed further staff review.

SOVIET: *Voters Rebuke Regulars*

(Continued from page 1)

not just sit back and let the proponents of change win. In the cases of Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Medvedev and the human rights activist Andrei D. Sakharov, party conservatives used every measure they could, including rule changes, bad publicity and denunciations, to defeat them.

"They had money and power and all I had was my good name," said Mr. Medvedev, as he sat in his home Monday with his two-man "election team," plotting strategy for the runoff.

In the Ukrainian town of Zhitomir, a young journalist, Alla Yaroshinskaya, who is not a party member and who infuriated local officials with her critical articles on housing, beat four party members. At first, party officials had refused to allow Miss Yaroshinskaya to be nominated by her thousands of supporters.

In Lvov, another Ukrainian city, where independent groups like the Lion Society and Ukrainian Helsinki Association urged voters to ignore all candidates and write, simply, "boycott," two of the three city races ended with no candidates winning a majority.

■ Leningrad Officials Lose

Three leading Communist Party figures in Leningrad, including a junior Politburo member, were defeated in the elections, Reuters reported.

Leningrad radio said that the regional Communist Party chief, Yuri F. Solovyov, a candidate member of the Politburo, was not on a list of successful candidates read out on Monday evening.

Earlier, Leningrad residents said Mr. Solovyov, who was unopposed, had failed to secure the necessary 50 percent of the vote.

The official news agency Tass announced earlier that the Leningrad party first secretary, Anatoli Gerasimov, also a Central Committee member, had been defeated by a virtually unknown engineer, who took 74 percent of the vote.

Thai Elephant Kills Tourist

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — A West German tourist was trampled to death by an elephant she tried to approach during a hike, police reported Monday. A police spokesman said that Helga Torbirt was killed Friday when she startled and panicked an elephant that was in a stream near the northern town of Chiang Dao.

Cosmonaut Out To Draft Calls

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Someone at an army draft center who insisted on summoning Sergei Krikalev apparently didn't know where to find him, although his extraterrestrial whereabouts have been mentioned in Soviet news reports almost daily.

The cosmonaut told Moscow Radio on Sunday that several written orders demanding that he report to the center have arrived at his home over the past four months, the Tass news agency reported.

He never received them, of course, having been in orbit aboard the permanently manned Mir space station.

CRUMBLE: *Cathedral Keepers Are Looking Abroad*

(Continued from page 1)

skin in about 1300. The thought that 700 years later his successors were willing to sell it, perhaps even to foreign infidels, shocked British patrons of the arts into asking whether there were not some way of keeping it in the country.

The Very Reverend Peter Haynes, dean of Hereford Cathedral, said it now hoped to avert the sale by establishing a nonprofit corporation that will issue shares of stock in the map, leaving it in Hereford and allowing the cathedral to make it into more of a tourist attraction.

John Champion, head of the friends of Hereford Cathedral, explained why it had resorted to unusual methods.

"We had just raised £1 million and have about half finished the work on that, including fixing a pinnacle that threatened to collapse on the south transept," he said, "but all we will have done when we finished is prevented the cathedral from falling down. We need the additional money to save our medieval library and endow the real mission of the cathedral."

Ely Cathedral's threat to build a modern retirement complex on part of its medieval grounds brought Mr. Getty to the rescue a few years ago.

"He gave us £500,000 in exchange for a promise from us that we wouldn't build it on The Paddock," said Dean William J. Paterson. He said Ely cathedral was now trying to raise money for routine maintenance, not emergency repairs, but had raised only $17,000 from the United States.

The penury is not the result of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's budget-cutting measures, but of an 1840 government measure called the Cathedrals Act that took their rich endowments and redistributed them to new parish churches in industrial towns, many of which now stand empty.

Though Church of England services are attended by only about 1.2 million people nationwide, or 2.5 percent of the population on most Sundays, 'Cathedrals are better attended now than ever in their history," said the Very Reverend Trevor Beeson, dean of Winchester Cathedral. "People don't have to be committed — they can come and go, anonymously if they want to, and many people do nowadays."

He said he believed that the cathedrals would eventually have to surrender some of their autonomy and accept some government financial assistance, though, he observed, "This government is the last one on Earth that would think of putting in state aid."

"Do you want your clergy to spend all their time with begging bowls and bookstores?" he asked.

At Salisbury, Mr. Dickinson agreed. "I wasn't ordained for this," he said, adding: "My feeling is that these buildings belong to the human race. They are something about what it is to be human."

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

日本印刷実施

Now Printed in Tokyo
For Same-Day Delivery to
Homes & Offices in Japan

To subscribe call our Tokyo office
(03) 201 0205
Or write: TJM, 2F. Mainichi Newspaper, 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100
Or Telex: 33673. Or Fax: (03) 214 4045.

From March 30 - April 29.
America in all its States.

From General de La Fayette to Hollywood, from the winning of the Wild West to California sun and surf, discover America on every floor at Galeries Lafayette Haussmann. For one whole month visit the United States through its art, fashion, interior design, and recreation... shopping "Made in USA" of course!

50 paintings by great American artists, part of the celebrated collection at the Wadworth Atheneum Museum in Hartford, will be displayed for the first time outside the United States. These paintings retrace 200 years of American art history.

Rediscover American Independence in all its glory through a special exhibit of the Marquis de La Fayette's personal belongings.

16 authentic Ford Models will be on show on the Galeries Lafayette terrace taking you through 100 years of Automobile history. Each afternoon marvel at spectacular demonstrations of skateboarding given by champion performers.

-10%* with your Galeries Lafayette card from April 1 - 8 on all items in the USA exhibit.

* Excluding red dot items, may not be combined with other discounts or special offers currently available. Not applicable to perfume products.

GALERIES Lafayette

AIR FRANCE N°1 VERS LES USA

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

China Tries the Brakes

With the genie of economic reform half out of the bottle, China's leadership is looking anxiously for a way to slow the process down. Gathering momentum over the past 10 years, reform has visibly raised the standard of living in China. The country's growth rate last year was a phenomenal 11 percent. But with that has come a scorching inflation that, in a country unaccustomed to it, is generating widespread strikes and demonstrations. Fearful of rising social turmoil, the government announced last week an attempt to reimpose central control over some sectors previously allowed to run more or less free.

All the Communist countries are now struggling with the same dilemma. They are all confronted by the extreme difficulty, not to say danger, of trying to run an economy partly ruled by the free market and partly by the old bureaucracies. Throughout China, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, people urgently want to live better, and they know that, under different economic rules, they can. They demonstrably want more political freedom, and the two go together.

But for 40 years or more, these people have been living under regimes in which even the most inefficient factory never went bankrupt, and the most careless employee was never — except for political reasons — fired. Prices of most goods were held down by subsidies and controls. That meant endemic shortages, but people learned to live with them. The idea of markets in which prices rise with demand is a new one and, to many Chinese, evidently frightening: The public reaction to inflation has been fierce, and the Chinese leadership has been signaling since last summer that it is not prepared to let things go much further. The leadership knows how to run the old kind of economy, and it thinks that it knows how to run the new kind. But it is getting from one place to the other and taking a billion people with it that is the tricky part.

China lacks a Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates as a brake when inflation accelerates. As a matter of policy, China holds its interest rates low because an increase would force thousands of inefficient factories to fail, throwing their employees out of work. With rates frozen, it is hard in any country to keep inflation under control.

But the key to reform, in China and everywhere else, is the pricing system. China now finds itself with a dual system, in which some prices move with the market and some are controlled. That creates enormous corruption and confusion, since some sectors are profitable and some are not. But no Communist country is yet ready to leave the prices of basic foodstuffs and shelter to the market.

The Chinese leadership has slowed down the process of reform a couple of times before, and the present retreat may well turn out to be only temporary. But there is no doubt that this half-completed transformation is creating enormous perplexities, not of mere ideology but of practical management. Presumably, no one is watching China's progress more closely than Mikhail Gorbachev.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Roh's Remarkable Sense

Friends of South Korean democracy shouldn't be alarmed by President Roh Tae Woo's surprise postponement last week of the plebiscite he promised in his 1987 election campaign. The vote would not have added much to the country's yearlong march toward democracy, and indeed might have distracted from the real issues.

Continued legal and institutional reform, not political sideshows, are the best measures of Seoul's continuing political advance. American interests, too, are best served by real progress.

When President Roh first proposed the plebiscite, it offered voters an insurance policy on his conversion to democratic values. A former general, he had long and faithfully served the dictatorial regime of his military mentor, Chun Doo Hwan.

But in his first year in office, Mr. Roh has already laid to rest doubts about his democratic convictions. In an impressive break with the past, he has learned to live with vigorous debate in parliament and the press. He has let workers struggle for long-denied union rights and kept the powerful security forces leashed. In the process, he has developed a healthy working relationship with the main opposition parties, helping to nudge politics away from dangerous brinkmanship.

Dangerously repressive old laws remain on the books. The political parties are still largely one-man shows, and many of the new labor organizations are not much more than strike committees. After years of dictatorship, democratic institutions cannot be expected to mature overnight. Meanwhile, freer speech has brought into the open an emotional anti-Americanism that's critical of past U.S. backing for dictators, American trade demands and the conspicuous U.S. military presence.

In addition, South Korea has been paralyzed for months by a debate about whether and how to punish Mr. Chun, especially for the 1980 massacre of civilians at Kwangju, a key event in his march to power. That issue has divided President Roh's own party and left him looking weak and vacillating. His bold decision to defer the plebiscite, following talks with the opposition, provides a fresh opportunity to regain momentum.

His first use of that opportunity was worrisome. On Wednesday, he authorized police to fire on violent leftist protesters. Radical students have behaved provocatively and forfeited much of their former middle-class support. But a country that is still traumatized by Kwangju and is less than two years past brutal military rule needs to move with great caution on so sensitive an issue.

For the most part, however, Mr. Roh has shown remarkable political sense in blending conciliation and toughness. The fortunes of Korea's nascent democracy depend on his balancing skill. And so, in a sense, does Seoul's future relationship with Washington. U.S.-Korean ties can have no stronger guarantee than a shared democratic faith.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bush and the Steel Trade

Just four days before his election, George Bush promised that he would continue to protect the steel industry against imports. The political motive was clear: He was worried about Rust Belt votes. But the economics were faulty. America's steel industry is healthy again. The Reagan administration's "temporary" import curbs ought to go.

Steel imports are controlled by a network of so-called "voluntary" agreements that the industry wheedled out of President Reagan during his 1984 re-election campaign. Twenty-nine countries agreed to limit U.S. sales of 40 varieties of steel for five years. In exchange, Washington promised not to challenge their export subsidies or their practice of dumping steel on the U.S. market at allegedly unfair prices.

Mr. Bush wants an international agreement to stop unfair practices. But until that happens, he said last November, the import curbs will stay. The government has shielded steel one way or another since 1968 — so long that today's managers have never managed without federal crutches. In recent years, steel has finally regained its footing by slashing costs and payrolls and slowly adopting modern technology.

Profits last year exceeded $2 billion. Mills today are near capacity. But the industry is not satisfied. It wants more protection — another five years, covering more countries and more products. Steel spokesmen say they are still not strong enough for open competition when the current expansion winds down, and that foreign mills still compete unfairly. This argument is the well-worn route from "temporary" to just-once-more to forever.

Perversely, continued protection for U.S. producers is continued protection for the foreigners, too. Their supposedly unfair practices remain unchallenged. That makes no sense, but it illustrates the addictive charms of protectionism. Foreign producers, especially inefficient ones, become content with a guaranteed share of the market.

The main victim, as usual, is the American consumer — the many other industries that consume steel, and the people who consume their products. Gary Hufbauer, a Georgetown University professor and trade authority, says it is a reasonable guess that the penalty for limiting imports is $7 billion a year. Paula Stern, International Trade Commission chairman in the Reagan years, points to a 1987 finding that the quotas had saved 17,000 jobs in steel but cost 52,000 jobs in other industries.

Candidate Bush's pledge of protection was not rigid; he acknowledged that quotas offer no permanent solution to the industry's problems. President Bush has an opportunity in the current global round of trade negotiations to start stripping away these pernicious barriers to free and open markets in the most widely used of all metals.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Keep an Eye on Yeltsin

Boris Yeltsin's attraction to ordinary Soviet citizens is twofold: He represents a challenge to central authority, and he epitomizes the heroic figure of a little man fighting to have his voice heard.

Mr. Yeltsin is living proof not only that the system is in need of reform, but that a measure of reform has already been achieved. The official attacks on the candidate seem a knee-jerk reaction to opposition by long-complacent Soviet chieftains. That Mr. Yeltsin still manages to speak out seems a sign that things are changing.

He is running only to represent the city of Moscow. But in a way, he will be speaking for all those who desire change in the Soviet Union, and those who believe that democracy exists only when the government serves the will of the people, and not vice versa. That is why Mr. Yeltsin's candidacy is important not only to Russians, but to many others as well.

— The Bangkok Post.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, *Chairman 1958-1982*

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, *Publisher*

JOHN VINOCUR, *Executive Editor* • WALTER WELLS, *News Editor* • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, *Deputy Editors* • CARL GEWIRTZ, *Associate Editor* • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, *Editor of the Editorial Pages* • JAMES R. CRATE, *Business/Financial Editor*

RENÉ BONDY, *Deputy Publisher* • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, *Associate Publishers* • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, *Circulation Director* • ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, *Advertising Sales Director* • KOURDIT HOWELL, *Director, Information Systems*

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx: RS56928
Asia Headquarters Office: 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726753. Tlx 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427173
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1989, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Europe's Ecopolitics: A Seasonal Affair?

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — European politicians and voters are clambering aboard a shiny green bandwagon to greet the arrival of spring. They are embracing anew the politics of ecology, a back-burner issue for the past decade as governments struggled with unemployment and inflation. There are reasons to hope that, this time around, the political romance with ecology will turn out to be a long-term affair.

The prime ministers of Britain and France recently hosted high-profile conferences on the ozone layer and the greenhouse effect. Voters in France and West Germany have awarded new influence and respectability to ecologists in local government. And international accords on emission controls and toxic waste are now spotlighted rather than shortchanged in press coverage.

Who is joining whom in this fusion of politicians and ecologists? That is, will this burst of interest in environmental politics bring real relief for the tortured Earth? Or will it simply bring shifts in the European political landscape, where new issues are needed by mainstream parties as traditional left-right differences continue to blur?

Recent history justifies some skepticism about the sudden vigor with which Europe's politicians are tackling problems that they previously treated as insoluble matters to be left to science and posterity. The initial wave of ecopolitics quickly crested in the 1970s as voters took to heart the message of the Club of Rome and of "small is beautiful" advocates that they had to choose between economic growth and preserving the environment. They chose growth.

In the United States, voters threw out Jimmy Carter and brought in Ronald Reagan. In Europe, they dumped governments that had been unable to avoid or master the oil shocks and protect jobs. They moved environmental concerns to the margin of the political agenda. Spaceship Earth flamed out.

But today's new wave of ecopolitics should have more staying power. Both the politicians and the environmental activists have learned valuable lessons over the past decade. They both show a willingness to redefine the problem of ecology in ways that make compromise and longer-term cooperation easier.

The anti-growth and anti-establishment rhetoric of the past is now absent or greatly diluted in the electoral campaigns of Europe's main environmental parties. West Berlin's Greens party won a role in the municipal government in January by campaigning for increases in public funding for transportation, as a way to reduce pollution. Such incremental change would have been scorned by the iconoclastic Greens of a few years ago.

Environmental protection is portrayed now as necessary to continued growth and prosperity, not as an alternative. The greenhouse effect — the warming of the air around us — took off as an issue after last summer's droughts brought home the damage that the changing global atmosphere does to current income and inflation rates, as well as to tomorrow's water table.

Increasingly in Europe, ecology is no longer seen as an elitist issue firmly implanted on the left side of the political spectrum. The changing presentation of environmental issues is expanding the ecological constituency, causing politicians as diverse as Margaret Thatcher of Britain and her French Socialist counterpart, Michel Rocard, to identify themselves with the forces of green. Their separate summit conferences on the global environment this month had more to do with their reading of domestic polls than an effort to one-up each other.

Through summit meetings, speeches and position papers, mainstream politicians and academics are broadening the concept of ecology to emphasize the foreign-policy and security implications of protecting the environment. These are areas where they (and journalists) are more comfortable than in scientific debates on the effects of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs. "Ecological security," a theme being elaborated slowly but steadily by the Soviet Union, is also a growth issue for think tanks in the West.

The world's political leaders and senior civil servants seem to be coming to a sensible awareness that they cannot outrun the threat of ecological disaster, which until recently seemed over a distant horizon. The shocks of the Chernobyl nuclear accident and confirmation in late 1987 of the thinning of the ozone layer over Antarctica have sunk in. So have increasing indications that the greenhouse effect is a present threat.

"What will our children say of us if we did nothing while damage to the environment became irreversible?" asks Federico Mayor Zaragoza, the director-general of UNESCO, a biochemist and a former minister in the Spanish government. "We can no longer avoid that question. We know now a great deal about the risks we face. And we know that the means of dealing with them will have to be global, and involve both science and politics. That is, they will be, expensive and ultimately unpopular."

The Washington Post.

America Should Plant First, Then Point Fingers

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The Eastern region of the United States once was covered with dense forests. Westward, beyond the Mississippi River, mighty trees covered the land, save in what are now the states of Illinois and Iowa.

Not until the mid-19th century did settlers moving west, "which they had for generations seen at sunset through traceries of the twigs and leafage of the primal forests," reach the Great Plains and stand "at last with the forests behind them."

That was the end of "Book One of our history," wrote Herbert Quick, an Iowa editor and novelist, in his autobiography.

Even by then the great forests through which the pioneers had pushed with ax and rifle were pocked and spotted with farm clearings and primitive roads; as the nation developed into an agricultural-industrial colossus, the destruction of the Eastern forests rapidly proceeded.

Now there is little left of the vast tree cover that once stretched from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and beyond; and only on the Pacific Slope are ancient or "old-growth" forests in sizable tracts still to be found in the United States. Even they may be gone within 30 years.

Thus has the United States done throughout its history what a righteous world denounces Brazil for doing today; no wonder Brazilian leaders point to the United States as their role model in deforestation.

And even without Brazil's development needs, the United States continues to clear away some of its most valuable forests.

The U.S. Forest Service regulates most of the nation's remaining old-growth timber, almost all of it in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. But that does not mean these forests are protected from cutting.

The Forest Service is charged not with preserving forests but with their use — timber productivity as well as recreation and the protection of wildlife habitat and ecosystems. So it regularly permits private lumber companies, as they deplete their own forests, to cut Forest Service timber. Old-growth trees, 300 or more years old, make particularly valuable timber for their huge size and tight grain.

Critics charge that the Forest Service does not sufficiently protect these irreplaceable trees or the remarkable ecosystems that surround them, and that it contends that twice as much old-growth remains on its lands as is actually the case.

Wilderness Society officials believe, for example, that within two or three years no "ecologically significant" old-growth will remain in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington.

West Coast conifer forests, unique to the United States, are being cut, too; sometimes mixed stands of spruce, hemlock and cedar are inadequately replaced with Douglas fir alone, making for a very different forest. In old-growth areas, of course, saplings planted today hardly replace trees that took hundreds of years to grow.

For the loggers to get at the trees, roads must be cut, increasing forest destruction and preventing affected areas from ever being declared protected "wilderness."

In six Southern Appalachian national forests totaling 3.5 million acres (1.4 million hectares), the Forest Service plans to open more than 2 million acres to logging in the next decade, doubling the timber harvest.

By PLISAK in Sqiilli (Warsaw), C&W Syndicate.

An active federal tree-planting program was established in the 1985 farm bill, but the need is enormous and growing with every slash of the saw. The Wilderness Society estimates that up to 3.1 million Forest Service acres need to be reforested.

The American Forestry Association has identified 20 million open acres in the Southeast alone that should be planted to trees.

In cities, towns and suburbs, which the Forestry Association calls "heat islands," it urges the need by 1992 for 100 million more trees to be planted in yards around houses and businesses, and 60 million more along streets — not just for scenery but to achieve huge energy savings.

Deforestation anywhere — in Montana or Brazil — means soil erosion, fouled streams, increased vulnerability to flood and wind, vanished habitat, extinct species, a heritage discarded. And the disappearance of trees, with their capacity for absorbing carbons from the atmosphere, is a major cause of global warming, with all its dangers.

In these circumstances, the United States needs to plant more and cut less; until it does, the finger it points at others will not be clean.

The New York Times.

Quiet Progress on Ending the Japanese-Soviet Chill

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — The recent round of formal negotiations in Tokyo aimed at normalizing Soviet-Japanese relations was, by all public accounts, distinctly chilly. Yet it would be a mistake to think that nothing will change. Calculated leaks and trial balloons from Soviet officials suggest that there is far more cause for optimism. Just as the budding détente between China and the Soviet Union caught most observers by surprise because agreements had been reached in private, so Soviet-Japanese relations should not be assessed by what little is being done in public.

The argument that nothing is changing is encouraged by the mostly conservative Foreign Ministry in Tokyo. The Soviet-Japanese dispute over the Kuril Islands off the northern tip of Japan is said to be unresolvable — unless Moscow returns all the territory it took at the end of World War II. And Tokyo, it is further noted, has little incentive to strike a deal with Moscow because changes in Japan's economy have left it with less interest in exploiting the raw materials of the Soviet Far East.

But optimists on Soviet-Japanese relations point to important changes in Soviet policy and to new trends in the regional balance of power. Moscow has normalized relations with every major nation in the world except Japan. Mikhail Gorbachev, who is to visit Beijing in May, has promised major cuts in Soviet armed forces and says he will remove 200,000 men from the Far East.

Most of these reductions will come from areas bordering China. But there also have been 30 percent cuts in international patrols by the Soviet Pacific fleet; 20 percent cuts in most categories of warships from the peak levels of several years ago; and a 15 percent reduction in the number of Soviet naval combat aircraft since 1986.

Moscow has pressed North Korea and Vietnam to settle the regional conflicts involving them. It has opened official trade relations with South Korea and encouraged East European allies to deal with Seoul, thus easing its isolation. The Soviet Union wants help in developing its vast, resource-rich territory in the Far East, and recognizes that this can be done only with foreign investment and in a peaceful atmosphere. South Korea already has agreed to its first joint venture in the Soviet Union.

Japan stands out as the only country apparently immune to Soviet blandishments. But much as China played hard-to-get from 1982 to 1988 while seeking the best possible bargain with the Soviet Union, so Japan may be doing as talks go on in the back rooms. Soviet officials have made clear that progress is being made, but they do not want to make a formal offer until they are reasonably sure it will be accepted. Once top-level political ties between Moscow and Beijing are restored in May, Japan will rise to the top of Moscow's Asia agenda. Territorial concessions to Japan will be possible after similar concessions have been agreed with China.

In the case of Japan, the Soviet Union will return to previous, more moderate, positions as a face-saving compromise. An offer made in 1956 by Moscow to return two of the disputed northern islands, Habomai Shoto and Shikotan, to Japan will be sweetened by an offer to demilitarize the two more northerly islands, Kunashir and Etorofu. Japanese public opinion polls suggest that most Japanese would find such an accord acceptable.

When a similar compromise was offered by Moscow in 1956, it was rejected because of pressures from the United States and from conservative elements in Japanese politics. There is now every sign that all Japan's friends will urge acceptance of such a Soviet offer. But this is a delicate time for Japanese politics, full of uncertainty over the Recruit scandal. It is understandable that the Soviet Union should be careful about making a formal offer to Japan for a settlement of a dispute that has poisoned their relations for decades.

The writer is a research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London and editor of The Pacific Review. He contributed this view to the International Herald Tribune.

New Rules for Military Games-Players

By John Ausland

OSLO — During the fight over the nomination of John Tower as secretary of defense, President Bush visited the Pentagon. His ostensible purpose was to receive a briefing on NATO military exercises. His transparent purpose was to show solidarity with Mr. Tower.

The briefing officers must have been pleased with this opportunity. Normally, it is next to impossible to get senior government officials to show interest in military exercises.

Now, however, circumstances are forcing American officials to pay more attention. In addition to problems with U.S. bases abroad, the Pentagon's exercise program is in trouble. This is particularly true of those exercises involving the deployment of American forces abroad.

The U.S. European Command has for a number of years used the Reforger exercise to rehearse the deployment of reinforcements to Germany. Last month, the Pentagon announced that it would forgo the 1989 deployment. It said it had figured out a way to conduct exercises more effectively and cheaply. We can hope this is true. But a more potent reason for the postponement was that many West Germans find the American military presence increasingly burdensome.

For the military, exercises provide training, which is particularly important when deploying forces over long distances. Exercises are also demonstrations for the benefit of adversaries, allies and Congress.

The U.S. Pacific Command's annual exercise, Team Spirit, involves the deployment of American forces from around the Pacific to South Korea. North Korea has been seeking to exploit anti-American demonstrations in South Korea to end these exercises. This effort was unsuccessful, and the exercises began earlier this month. Nevertheless, the future of American forces and exercises in South Korea is uncertain.

The Central Command, which is responsible for the deployment of U.S. forces to the Gulf area or the Horn of Africa, has even greater problems. Some countries in this region are prepared for the United States to preposition matériel on their soil. But none is willing to accept a U.S. headquarters, so the command is based in Florida.

Growing protest in West Germany, South Korea and elsewhere has made it increasingly difficult to carry out maneuvers.

These countries are also cautious about the Central Command's biannual Bright Star exercises. The best the command was able to do in 1987 was to deploy modest forces to Egypt and Somalia. The exercise has not yet been announced for this year, and it remains to be seen what the command will manage.

These difficulties have primarily affected the U.S. army and air force. The navy does not have to ask other countries' permission to sail in international waters. Reluctant to discuss its exercise program in a timely manner even with allies, it has little interest in discussing it with the Soviets. However, the pressure is mounting.

The navy has resisted a Soviet proposal to include naval forces in the negotiations now under way in Vienna. A little-noticed annex to the mandate for the talks, however, provided for the inclusion of various islands, including the Azores, Spitzbergen, and Novaya Zemlya. It will be difficult to discuss these islands without discussing the waters around them.

The admirals insist that any agreement would favor the Soviets more than America and its allies. This may be so, but the record to date is not entirely negative. In the late 1960s, the U.S. navy was increasingly concerned about the aggressiveness of some Soviet ship commanders. Despite its skepticism about negotiating with the Soviets, it concluded an agreement in 1972 regarding avoiding incidents at sea. This has worked quite well.

Given the present Soviet leadership, it might be possible to reach some agreement on limiting exercises without interfering with essential operations. For example, the U.S. navy could forgo demonstrations in the Barents Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk. These waters are not essential to reinforcing U.S. allies in Europe or Asia. In return, the Soviet navy could cease some of its operations off the coasts of the United States and in the Caribbean.

While such an agreement would perhaps be useful, it would be only a modest step toward a less dangerous world. If Moscow and Washington want to do something really useful, they could agree to get rid of their naval tactical nuclear weapons. The U.S. navy should welcome such a step, since its war games long ago demonstrated it would fare worse in nuclear than conventional combat.

International Herald Tribune.

Islam *Was* Khomeini's Motivation

By Shahrough Akhavi

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — Some observers argue that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's anathematizing of Salman Rushdie was a deliberate and calculated attempt to clip the wings of the "liberal" speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani. They argue that Ayatollah Khomeini used the Rushdie affair to prevent closer relations with the West and restore fading revolutionary zeal in Iran. To the contrary, his motivation was apparently religious.

I believe Ayatollah Khomeini was surprised when told by his son, Ahmed, that an Indian-born Moslem had written a book considered by some to blaspheme the Prophet and that Moslems in Pakistan had stormed the U.S. cultural center in Islamabad. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of his wrath by imputing purely political motives to his denunciations of Mr. Rushdie.

As for the arguments implying political motives, first, Mr. Rafsanjani has never been known as a liberal in Iranian politics. The ayatollah did warn liberals against thinking they could ascend to power at about the same time he issued his death threat against Mr. Rushdie. But it appears that his target was not Mr. Rafsanjani, but Mehdi Bazargan, the first prime minister of the revolutionary regime.

Mr. Bazargan, who resigned at the onset of the hostage-taking of American diplomats in Tehran in November 1979, has been berated repeatedly as a "liberal." Since last fall some discussion has taken place about legalizing political parties. Mr. Bazargan's Freedom Movement has applied for that status — presumably as a preliminary to his candidacy for the presidency this summer.

Ayatollah Khomeini also warned "certain clerics in Qom," the center of Iran's religious establishment, against making "liberal"-sounding counterrevolutionary statements. Intriguingly, his target here seems to have been Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, Ayatollah Khomeini's own designated successor.

Westerners know Ayatollah Montazeri as the sponsor of activities by the radical Hezbollah group in Lebanon, yet he for many years has sounded the theme of toleration, legality and understanding in internal politics. And recently he has made some remarkable statements about the need of the regime to account for what he has called its political and economic failures.

Mr. Bazargan has appealed repeatedly to Ayatollah Montazeri to stand up for legality. The prospect of a Montazeri-Bazargan coalition, no matter how fanciful it may seem, has alarmed Ayatollah Khomeini.

That he moved to nip it in the bud at approximately the same time that he acted against Mr. Rushdie should not cause us to confuse cause and effect. That is, the cause of Ayatollah Khomeini's action against Mr. Rushdie was not his desire to send a message to Iranian liberals.

Second, to argue, as some have, that Ayatollah Khomeini is opposed to links with the West is wrong. Ayatollah Khomeini does not oppose ties with Western countries (except the United States). He has argued that Iran needs to have relations with the outside world. It is true, of course, that the consequences of his actions in the Rushdie affair initially brought about Iran's isolation from the West European states. But this is different from arguing that the cause of his action was the desire for isolation.

Finally, it is maintained that Ayatollah Khomeini only acted when he did against Mr. Rushdie because he discovered that other Moslems were taking the initiative, and this was his way of reclaiming ideological leadership of the Islamic world.

Yet, if Ayatollah Khomeini needed to make a calculated move of this sort, why did he wait so long to jump into the fray? Should he not immediately have joined the issue last fall, when Mr. Rushdie's book was first published and Moslem agitation against it broke out in India and southern Africa?

The Rushdie affair has, incidentally, provided Ayatollah Khomeini with a forum to recrystallize revolutionary militance and admonish those deemed insufficiently revolutionary. But, given his concerns about the liberals and Ayatollah Montazeri's apparently wayward statements, he surely would have criticized them had Salman Rushdie never published "The Satanic Verses."

The writer teaches Middle East politics at the University of South Carolina. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: A Paris Debate

PARIS — The *Herald* says "The *Débats* yesterday [March 26] published an article signed by Mr. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the eminent economist, 'going for' the Paris Municipal Council with hammer and tongs. Had the members of the Municipal Council, says Mr. Beaulieu, pledged themselves by solemn oath to do all in their power to deprive Paris of light, to destroy the means of circulation and to make everything as expensive as possible, they could not have set about their mission of iniquity with greater zeal and intelligence than they have already shown."

1914: Victory for Wilson

NEW YORK — The debate on the Sims bill for the repeal of the law exempting American coasting vessels from the payment of Panama Canal tolls, which began yesterday [March 26] in the House of Representatives, was continued today, and resulted in the first victory falling to President Wilson and his supporters, when Mr. Henry's resolution to limit the debate on the bill to fifteen hours was carried by 207 votes to 176. President Wilson is determined to succeed in his fight for the national honor in observance of treaties.

1939: Clipper Arrives

HORTA, Azores — After a smooth flight of 17 hours, 37 minutes, the 41 ton Yankee Clipper swooped down on the calm and sunshiny sea here today [March 27], completing the 2,448 mile first lap of its maiden trans-Atlantic voyage. Captain Harold Gray, commander of the giant flying boat, said the trip was "uneventful" and went "as according to expectation." A cruising speed of between 160 and 175 miles an hour was maintained at an altitude varying from 6,000 to 8,700 feet. The entire population of Horta lined the shore to watch the first arrival of what will soon be a regular service.

OPINION

Taking the Crabby View Of the Grinning Russkies

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — At the start of every baseball season a couple of generations ago, the cry was: "Break up the Yankees!" The team was too good for the rest of the league.

Soon the theme in international hardball will be: "Break up the Russkies!" That's for the opposite reason: Soviet communism's stultifying control cannot compete with the free-swinging heavy hitters of capitalism.

The man who coined the word "geostrategic," Zbigniew Brzezinski, titled his latest book "The Grand Failure," and makes the case that communism is an ideological laughingstock and is finished as a geostrategic force. From Jeane Kirkpatrick to Charles Krauthammer, hard-liners see tyranny on the run and freedom on the march.

Secretary of State James Baker announced Sunday that "the genie is out of the bottle"; next we will hear how hard it is to get the toothpaste of democracy back in the tube.

Even accommodationists, who only a decade ago were predicting that capitalism and communism would converge one day at *some happy medium, now* accept the collapse of Marxian theory, and are urging the West to finance the East in becoming the West.

Not so fast, everybody. The Soviet Union is becoming more of a one-man dictatorship, as Andrei Sakharov warns, not less; the share of Soviet GNP spent on arms and empire remains over 25 percent, four times the U.S. share, and is not coming down; and when the Poles or Hungarians rebel, Russian tanks will likely roll, cocking genies and pushing back toothpaste with a vengeance.

Here I am, the skunk at the garden party. The irrepressible populist Boris Yeltsin, a combination of Huey Long and Ariel Sharon, appears to have overwhelmed party stalwarts in a genuine election — isn't that profound change?

The Estonians cut off food exports to the Soviet Union, an act of defiance that once would have seen the entire population shipped off to Siberia — doesn't that count for reform? U.S. spooks report that one-third of the Red Army is becoming Christian — what greater proof that "godless communism" is past?

Yes; true; you bet. Then why are you so crabby, Mr. Safire, about Mikhail Gorbachev and suspicious of his goals? The Cold War is over — why can't you hear the fat lady singing?

First, because the purpose of every step of perestroika, including the *window dressing of glasnost*, has been the improvement of the system bound tightly to the perpetuation of control. Arms cuts presented as evidence of peaceful intent merely made a propaganda virtue of economic necessity.

So what? What do you care what his motives are, so long as he permits more *internal freedom and* reduces arms and relaxes tensions? Why try to break down an open door?

Because purpose is central. If the goal of the Soviet leaders now is to induce the West to help them stave off collapse, to allow them to recover and resume their past expansionism — and we fall for *that with financing and technology* transfers — then we will lose the great opportunity of the century to let tyranny fail and make freedom succeed.

But how do you know your suspicion is correct? Even Ronald Reagan agrees their goals have changed. Isn't it more American to bet hopes rather than fears?

I don't know if my doubt is right or if others' confidence is wrong. But based on the 70-year record, we are a lot safer to require them to earn the world's trust. Tear down the wall, convert the currency, tolerate dissidents, stop subsidizing subversion and arming terrorists — like that.

No, no, you miss the point: If we don't help the Kremlin good guys now, don't you realize the bad guys will take over and we'll never get another chance?

The amazingly noisy struggle along the reformist-conservative spectrum is not a fight about ends; rather, it is a competition between means to save the system of control. Mr. Gorbachev has the go-fast Yeltsins on his left, the go-slow *nomenklatura* on his right, but they're all headed the same way — toward fixing the Soviet economy until it becomes strong enough to feed itself and afford the arms to dominate its neighbors.

Gorby's "secret plan" is to have no *plan. He tried discipline, that didn't* work; then decentralization fizzled; now he's replacing the party and un-communizing farmers; if being president flops, he'll try being czar. He's winging it.

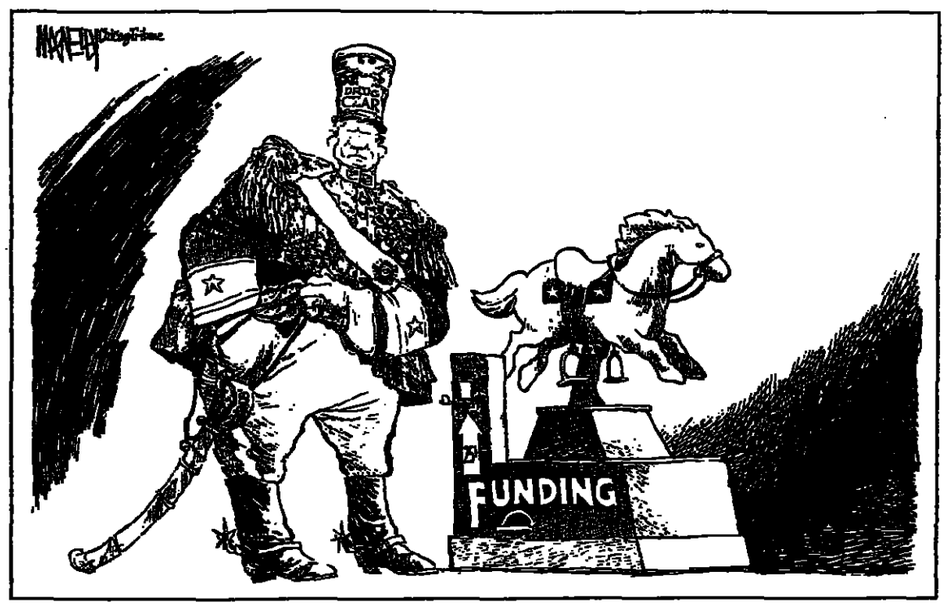
America should not. Our policy should be to resist trade euphoria, to let Soviet economic weakness drive balanced arms reduction, to discourage a military response to upcoming uprisings. Time is on our side; age and outside competition will break up the Russkies as they did those Yankee batters known as Murderers' Row.

The New York Times.

Setbacks, Then Reforms

CURIOUSLY, the historical record suggests that liberal reforms in Russia come only after military defeats and foreign policy setbacks. It happened *after the defeat in the Crimean War; the* loss in a war to Japan; and when the czarist regime collapsed and the Provisional Government promised to elect the Constituent Assembly. More recently, Moscow has suffered serious defeat in Afghanistan, and a Soviet campaign to prevent INF deployment failed outright. Experience thus throws serious doubt on the idea that détente stimulates liberal reforms in the Soviet Union. The evidence suggests the contrary.

— William Odom, former head of the U.S. National Security Agency, writing in The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Perils of Partisanship

In response to the news analysis "Testing the Process, as Well as Tower" (March 2) by Michael Oreskes:

As the John Tower confirmation fiasco fades into the history books, Senator Sam Nunn is probably flexing his muscles in his bathroom mirror and imagining himself the heavyweight champion of the Senate.

Mr. Nunn has succeeded in drawing a great deal of attention to himself as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He has also, however, succeeded in setting the stage for a partisan test of wills on Capitol Hill during the next four years.

By obstructing the president at such an early stage in his administration, the Democrats are challenging George Bush to respond in kind. It is possible to envision many potential legislative victories for the American people languishing in the midst of partisan confrontations. Where is the spirit of cooperation?

DARRIN T. SMITH.
Nuremberg.

On a Speech by Quayle

A. M. Rosenthal says he "had a fit" when George Bush chose Dan Quayle as his running-mate, yet now *("On Israel: A Sensible Speech," Opinion, March 11)* Mr. Rosenthal believes that the vice president has made "one of the more important and sensible speeches on the Middle East to be heard in public for a long time."

Reading Mr. Rosenthal's summary of Vice President Quayle's remarks before the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in Florida, one finds a strong opposition to an independent Palestinian state; that may help in bargaining but it hardly represents a sensible solution.

G. WALLACE CHESSMAN.
Rome.

Congress and Expatriates

Regarding the report "Bill Would Aid Americans Abroad" (March 15):

Representative Bill Alexander of Arkansas says that Americans abroad need a nonvoting House delegate because the Congress does not deal with their concerns. *In recent years, Congress has provided* for easier naturalization of children of Americans abroad in cases where one parent is a non-U.S. citizen; improved procedures for absentee voting; adopted a Social Security totalization agreement; approved a change in the French-American tax protocol exempting U.S. interest and dividend income from French taxation; and resisted attempts to reduce earned-income exemptions.

Americans abroad still need help on Medicare and other matters, but a nonvoting delegate would just complicate the legislative process and cost money.

ALFRED P. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

On a Leak in Britain

Regarding "British Press: Shackled by an Attitude" (Opinion, March 17):

In Britain, Anthony Lewis says, "establishment opinion regards the press with contempt." Well, yes, but it goes deeper than that.

The excellent Thames Television documentary "Death on the Rock," about the killing of three suspected IRA terrorists by a British Special Air Services team, was indeed excoriated by the Conservative government. Mr. Lewis adds that bitter criticism of the documentary, which suggested that the commandos had shot without warning and without adequate reason, also came "strangely, from a *newspaper, The Sunday Times.*"

Doesn't he know that Rupert Murdoch owns The Sunday Times and The Times — as well as Today, The Sun and the News of the World? These newspapers support the governing Conservative Party. On March 19, the Observer reported that a Defense Ministry analysis of the *documentary had been leaked to The* Sunday Times and The Telegraph. Those newspapers used this information — or, rather disinformation — as a basis of attacks on the program. The Observer said it had sought the same Defense Ministry analysis and had been told it was an internal document and not available.

So the establishment cynically uses the press not to inform and enlighten, but to obfuscate and to lower the ethical standards of the nation. The contempt is not simply for a free press; is aimed directly at the electorate.

PAUL BIRCHARD.
Glasgow.

The Team Blew It in Japan

Randall Rothenberg says in his Media Markets column *("Team Tailors Ad Drives So They Can Travel Well," Business/Finance, March 1)* that Coca-Cola *campaigns have been guided since 1981* by an "international team." How then could they have inflicted "I feel Coke" (sic) on the Japanese public? This is grammatically offensive.

JASON B. ALTER.
Himeji, Japan.

Playing Like Startled Squid, They Sometimes Even Foul

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — It's Little League season again here in Miami and the rest of South Florida. I would estimate that this is the fifth Little League season we've had *in the past year alone. That's the problem* with all this nice weather: While most of America is protected for several months each year by a restful blanket of frozen slush, we subtropical parents are trapped

MEANWHILE

in Year-Round Youth Sports Hell. The reason we have a high crime rate is that many parents are so busy providing transportation that they have to quit their jobs and support their families by robbing convenience stores on their way to practices, games, lessons, etc.

But at least our children are becoming well-rounded. That's what I tell myself while I watch my son stand out in left field, head down, examining subtropical insects while the ball rolls cheerfully past him and seven runners score (and if you don't think it's possible for seven runners to score on a single play, then you have never watched Little League baseball).

I tell myself that if my son were not out there participating in sports, he would not be learning one of life's most important lessons, namely: "It doesn't matter whether you win or lose, because you are definitely going to lose."

My son's team always loses. This is because he is a Barry. We Barrys have a tradition of terrible sports luck dating back to my father, whose entire high-school football career — this is true — consisted of a single play, which was blocking a punt with his nose. As a child, I played on an unbroken *succession of losing baseball teams,* although "played" is probably too strong a term. My primary role was to sit on the bench, emitting invisible but potent Loser Rays and joining with the other zero-motor-control bench-sitters in thinking up hilarious and highly creative insults to hurl at members of the other team. Let's say the opposing batter was named Frank. We'd yell: "Hey FRANK! What's your last name? FURTER?!" Then we'd laugh so hard that we'd fall backward off the bench while Frank hit a triple, scoring 12 runs.

My son is a much better player than I was, but he's still a Barry, and consequently his team, the Red Sox, has never won a game. As the Red Sox's first-base coach, I've spent many hours analyzing our statistics, trying to find some clue as to what we're doing wrong, and the only thing I can come up with, farfetched though it may sound, is that we never, ever, score any runs.

There's a good reason for this: The boys are not idiots. They do not wish to be struck by the ball. When they're batting, they look perfect — good stance, fierce glare at the pitcher, professional-style batting glove, etc. — until the pitcher actually pitches, at which point, no matter where the ball is going, the Red Sox batters twitch their bodies violently backward *like startled squid,* the difference being that a squid would have a better chance of hitting the baseball because it keeps its eyes open.

Frankly, I don't blame the boys. But my job is to yell foolish advice to the batters. "Don't back up!" I yell. "He's not gonna hit you!" Every now and then a Red Sock, ignoring his common sense, will take me seriously and fail to leap backward, and of course when this happens it is ALWAYS a bad pitch, and the ball ALWAYS hits the batter at 475 miles per hour. Then my job is to rush up and console the batter by telling him: "Legally, you cannot be forced to play organized baseball."

I'm just kidding, of course. Far be it from me to bring down the republic. What I say is: "Rub it off! Attaboy! Okay!" And the boy, having learned the important life lesson that adults frequently spout gibberish, sniffles his way down to first base, while our next batter silently resolves to be in a different area code by the time the ball reaches home plate.

The other teams do not have this problem. This is because of the First Law of Little League Physics, which states: "The other team always has much larger kids." You parents have noticed this: Your child's team always *consists of normal-size children, and* the other team is always sponsored by Earl's House of Steroids.

We are constantly playing against huge mutant 8-year-olds who have more bodily hair than I do and drive themselves to the game. They can all hit the ball, and what is worse, when they get on base, they steal, and there's nothing we can do about it because our various catchers can't throw all the way to second base. Our catchers can hardly WALK, once they get their equipment on.

Nevertheless I have seen signs of improvement. Recently several Red Sox, while leaping backward, have managed to hit solid foul balls, events that triggered jubilant celebrations among the long-suffering Red Sox parents, who joyously hurled convenience-store receipts into the air. I honestly think that we're getting better, and that we could be *in a position to challenge for the* league championship, or at least score a run, in our next season. Which I think starts next month.

© *Knight-Ridder Newspapers.*

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Nikon makes some of the world's finest cameras. So it's no surprise that most people see us as a camera maker. Nikon has long been the choice of professional and amateur photographers alike. The vast majority of professional photographers at the 1988 Seoul Olympics, for example, carried Nikon equipment. What is surprising, however, is how much more there is to Nikon than cameras. ●**The evolution continues.** Electronic imaging products are the wave of the future, and Nikon is riding the crest. With new technologies that include still video cameras and sophisticated camcorders. **Some of our best ideas are for the birds.** Nikon fieldscopes, for example, are earning high marks from bird-watchers around the world. In Britain, the authoritative monthly magazine "British Birds" rated the Nikon Fieldscope 20X60ED as "The Most Satisfactory Telescope," in its 1988 survey of readers who evaluated the equipment they own and use. Nikon binoculars are also known for their superb performance. **Redefining the word "precision."** Meanwhile, in the world of industry, Nikon's NSR Series step and repeat photolithographic systems, known as "steppers," are used in the manufacture of ICs including VLSIs. Here they print fine circuit patterns on wafers with sub-micron accuracy. Nikon is the world's leading supplier of stepper systems. ●**Nikon is into surveying in a big way, too.** Our "Total Station," for example, brings computer precision and speed to surveying work. And when used with a Nikon data recorder, it provides faster and more accurate data entry and processing – and freedom from having to write field notes.

We're in the information age. Data storage hardware is another of our strengths. Nikon is now developing large capacity magneto-optical disks, which store data written by laser, that will be among the first to permit new data to be recorded over old. The highly advanced "thin layer" technology used to coat our optical disks, has evolved out of the coating technology used for camera lenses. ●**Breakthroughs in science and industry.** Nikon microscopes continue to make valuable contributions. Permitting everything from analysis of cellular specimens and substances, to analyzing the quality of materials used in semiconductors and electronic components. ●**Improving the quality of health care.** The new Nikon Dental Implant System uses a newly developed bioactive glass tooth "root." It's not only stronger than conventional root materials, but bonds biochemically with the jawbone. While for the eyes, Nikon optical frames, lenses, and ophthalmic instruments are meeting the needs of both consumers and the eye-care specialists who use and prescribe them. ●**Only Nikon.** What is perhaps most remarkable about all these products, is that many could only have come from Nikon. Our integration of highly advanced optics, electronics and precision engineering is pushing the frontiers of technology to create products that set new, higher standards of quality. So while you may continue to think of Nikon as a camera maker, as you can see, there's a lot more to Nikon than meets the eye.

Most people see Nikon like this.

Nikon

Paris Amsterdam Düsseldorf London Zurich New York San Francisco Toronto Hong Kong Singapore Tokyo

ARTS / LEISURE

Soviet Women Schooled In the 'Swell' U.S. Look

By Paula Span
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Everyone swore it was the Soviets' idea. They were all floating down the Volga last fall on a boat called the Maxim Gorky — the visiting American women and children and their Soviet counterparts in an exchange sponsored by Mothers Embracing Nuclear Disarmament. The talk turned to what the Soviets would like to see and do when they visited the United States. They did not mention Old Faithful, Mount Rushmore, the Pentagon or even Trump Tower.

"They wanted to know why American women looked swell," reports Maureen King, MEND's executive director. "They wanted to look swell, too."

Which is why, in between the United Nations one day and the Metropolitan Museum the next, the delegation of 10 Soviet women — two engineers, a surgeon, a philosophy professor, a high-powered group — spent most of a morning at a brutally chic East Side beauty salon. McCall's magazine, which alerts American women to the hazards of naked faces and last year's accessories, had arranged to have them experience the ritual known as the "makeover." "They don't get a lot of cosmetics there," said a McCall's staffer. "They can't even get pantyhose there."

"OK, so let's get even more beautiful," exhorted McCall's editor in chief, Elizabeth Sloan, kicking off this particular adventure in international relations at the magazine's Park Avenue offices. The women and their children had spent a long weekend in Washington, staying with host families and visiting the Capitol, the National Gallery of Art, the Library of Congress and the Air and Space Museum. In New York, they'd taken in a Broadway show and observed an elementary school in Greenwich Village. But did they know about the New Spring Trends?

They did now. The fashion and beauty editor, Laurie Cybul, showed slides of skinny models and lectured earnestly on "the neutral brown eye," "the hair's newest length" and the safari look ("anyone can make this fashion statement").

The Soviet Union, which last year instituted its first beauty pageant, appears to be growing more interested in this stuff. The visitors mentioned that Soviet television now airs a show called "Fifteen Minutes in the Life of a Woman" — a potpourri of fashion and makeup hints, diet advice and recipes — just before the universally watched evening news. Did the women worry that such developments signal a societal overemphasis on appearance? "On the contrary, women are very happy," maintained Nadia Burova, founder of Moscow's Center for Creative Initiatives for Peace.

But mere attention to personal appearance could not prepare one for such a place as Bumble & Bumble, with its art deco decor, $50 haircuts, "creative director" and stylists in waist-length ringlets, earrings and high-heeled boots. First everyone had to smile for the critical "before" group portrait. A nice-looking bunch, most in their 30s and 40s, they might have been the executive board of a Parent Teachers Association in, say, Providence, Rhode Island. Then, faster than they could say "Give peace a chance," they were set upon by shampooers, stylists and makeup artists.

The process did not always run smoothly. Lily Vasiliyeva, the philosophy professor in the prim blond bun, announced through an interpreter that she did not intend to have her hair cut short. Her assigned stylist, Robin, who'd been thinking in terms of "a soft bob," looked crushed.

In the next swivel chair, the linguist Anna Gurevich said she thought it was "quite in the American style, to be adventurous and outgoing, to change your look and where you live," while Audrey snipped and fluffed at her temples.

"I'm going to shape it up, soft and tapered in the back, and do something interesting to the bangs," Audrey announced. "So, you're here to talk about nuclear disarmament?"

In the next row Natasha Zhavoronkina, the education consultant — another bun-wearer, whose husband prefers her in long hair — had just had six inches lopped off by Alberto. She said through an interpreter that she liked the 'do, but that it did appear to be a tad shorter than requested. "Tell her I was going to cut it like mine," replied Alberto, who wore a flat-top.

Meanwhile, in the makeup room, Nadia Burova's face was getting the full contour-and-color treatment from Richard. "I'll be doing kind of a purple-yellow-beige thing," he said, pleased to see that she had "lots of eyelid."

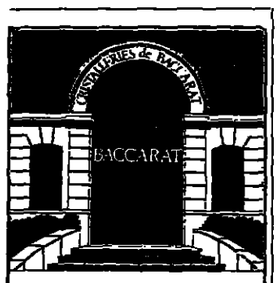
Burova, returning the compliment, said she liked "your tail" — the ponytail poking out beneath his beret. "So artistic."

Actually, Burova later confided, her salon in Moscow is a far more glamorous place, with chandeliers and huge mirrors. It has other attributes, too: "It's leisurely, you have coffee and a nice chat with your makeup artist."

But this was New York. One by one, as McCall's staffers hustled them through hair and makeup and into borrowed cotton sweaters by Knit Maven, the Soviets were acquiring the deeply shadowed eyes, plummy outlined mouths and significant gold earrings that would allow them to charge into any ad agency on Lexington Avenue and land jobs as account executives.

Some were pleased, some a bit overwhelmed. Galina Izmailova remarked that she could never wear earrings like these to work (she's an oncological surgeon and would hate to have her clip-ons drop into a patient), and Gurevich worried that her son wouldn't recognize her in all that makeup. "I look like a wildcat," said Irene Zotova, an engineer, to her American friend Kay Lantman of Washington. "Yes, a little bit," Lantman agreed.

But Sloan, the editor in chief, arriving to inspect Bumble & Bumble's handiwork, gave an excited coo. "You look beautiful," she told the group.



Baccarat
Crystal gifts & tableware
30 bis, Rue de Paradis
75010 PARIS
(thru the archway)
Tel.: 47 70 64 30
When in Paris... visit our Museum and sales floor
Open Monday - Friday
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday 10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.
Brochures on request

Hong Kong Pearl Shopping: Avoiding the Pitfalls

By Susan Heller Anderson
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Rubies blaze, diamonds sparkle, pearls glow from the windows of hundreds of Hong Kong jewelry shops. Hong Kong is a serious competitor in the world's jewelry markets, offering values unmatched in New York or in Europe.

But all that glitters here is not gold. Fakes proliferate, along with charlatans and second-rate workmanship. As in all comparative shopping, it is important to learn something about the kind of jewelry you're going to buy before you make any major expenditures, or to shop with someone who is knowledgeable.

Because Hong Kong is a free port, its manufacturers pay no import duty on gems or precious metals, which enables them to keep prices low. Demand has been so great for Hong Kong jewelry, which at its best rivals the world's finest, that industry publications report a shortage of skilled craftsmen. Jewelery is Hong Kong's fifth-largest export.

To increase public confidence, the Hong Kong Tourist Association, which has offices in the United States as well as Hong Kong, promises "prompt rectification of justified complaints" in disputes involving its members, which display a red ring logo. On a recent trip to Hong Kong I shopped for cultured pearls, keeping in mind that, as with gems, quality can double the price. Before traveling, I got advice on how to evaluate pearls from Clare Richter, a Manhattan pearl importer.

Pearls, she explained, are valued by luster, color, roundness, size and surface smoothness. After looking at several qualities and sizes, I decided that, if I had to sacrifice anything, it would be surface perfection. Small dimples are impossible to detect at a distance, whereas luster, size, color and roundness are more discernible.

Europeans like pink-toned pearls, Richter said. The Chinese favor white ones. White pearls are, therefore, more expensive in Hong Kong. I shopped for the best buy in large, perfectly round, lustrous white pearls.

Ray Cranbourne/Black Star
Jimmy Chow of Trio Pearl examining a strand priced at $54,000.

Next, I called a Chinese friend who said, "You must bargain and be very patient to get a good buy. Start bargaining for 50 percent less than the jeweler's price. Then, walk out and come back later." She warned of poor workmanship. "If the setting catches in your stockings, don't buy," she said.

Hong Kong offers a wide range of jewelry shops, from crammed storefronts to luxurious boutiques. Friends in Hong Kong said that the best, and not necessarily the most expensive, tended to be in luxury hotels and upscale malls. I compiled a list of a half-dozen jewelers, recommended by friends, who conformed to these criteria and were members of the Hong Kong Tourist Association.

I stopped first at the Trio Pearl Company, in the Peninsula Hotel. Prices are very high, there is no bargaining and the Hong Kong Chinese do not shop here — all reasons to avoid Trio. But quality and reliability are excellent. Jimmy Chow, one of the owners, delights in talking shop.

Cultured pearls range in size from 1.5 millimeters to about 10.5 (about four-hundredths to a third of an inch), he noted. As pearls get larger, their price jumps geometrically. A 16-inch-long strand of 7.5-to-8-millimeter perfectly round pearls cost $1,400 at Trio, while a strand of 8.5-to-9-millimeter pearls cost $4,000. A 9.5-to-10-millimeter strand was $9,000.

"You must look at pearls in the daylight against a white background," Chow counseled. "Everything under lights in this shop is to my advantage — and against yours."

At Avanti Jewelry in the New World Shopping Mall, the jeweler of my Chinese friend, two strands of 8.5-to-9-millimeter pearls of excellent quality cost $3,700, less than one-half Trio's price. Often, two strands can be bought at a cheaper per-strand price, and two strands can be worn long or in two short necklaces. A charming antique-style diamond brooch, outlined in emeralds, was priced at $5,600.

At Henry Jewelry, 43-45 Queen's Road Central, Eric Lam showed two magnificent strands of 9-to-9.5-millimeter pearls for $11,000. Two strands of slightly less fine pearls were $5,000. The only visible differences to me were a few bumpy spots on the less-expensive strands.

Clasps are extra and can double the price of a necklace. A beautiful Italian-made round diamond-studded clasp shaped like a pearl, with .453 carats of diamonds, costs about $1,000 in Hong Kong. In New York, the identical item costs $1,500. If you bought a double strand of pearls and wanted them fully convertible from one long strand into two fitted chokers, you would require two clasps. Thus, you would save $1,000 on the clasps by buying in Hong Kong.

At Falconer Jewelers, in the Regent Hotel Lobby, I saw a lovely strand of pink-hued pearls, 9 to 9.5 millimeters, for $2,700. When I returned to New York, I dropped into Falconer's American branch. A strand of the same size pearls, of lesser luster, cost $4,000. According to Richter, a strand of perfectly round 9-to-9.5-millimeter pearls would cost $7,500.

Hong Kong jewelry becomes even more of a bargain when you have things custom-made; jewelers will follow a photograph or drawing and will incorporate your own stones. A large pair of 14-carat gold earrings copied from a pair of costume ones cost $380 at K.S. Sze & Sons in the Mandarin Hotel. A New York jeweler estimated his cost for making an identical thing at $850.

Since copying is a Hong Kong strength, bringing favorite costume jewelry to be copied takes some of the uncertainty out of having it made from a sketch.

Jewelry Art Gains as an Affordable Collectible

By Daralice D. Boles
New York Times Service

SO you can't afford a David Salle? What about a Heinz Brummel? His works are selling as fast as he can make them in his hometown of St. Paul, Minnesota. Collectors can get a glimpse of his new work at the Twin Cities' premier museum, the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis.

The catch is, Brummel is not a painter or sculptor; he is a jewelry designer. He prefers base metals over silver and gold, as do many other jewelry designers who have all but dropped precious stones for newer materials from rubber to plastic.

But Brummel's finely crafted pieces are not featured in the Walker's exhibition galleries — the museum does not have a jewelry department — but in the bookshop. There, his work and that of many other jewelry designers is on sale at prices from $10 to $2,000. These pieces are all original designs; the Walker sells no reproductions.

In an age of multimillion dollar art sales, so-called artware may be one of the last collectibles within reach. Although the concept of artware itself is not new to craft galleries, its presence in museum shops is a fairly recent phenomenon.

Sarah Bodine, the curator of an exhibition on American jewelry that will open next spring at the Renwick Gallery in Washington, said more and more museums were selling jewelry as art. Some are even adding contemporary jewelry to their permanent collections.

"The Detroit Institute of Art has been collecting quietly for awhile, and the Dallas Art Museum has taken a very active interest in regional jewelry," said Bodine, whose book, "American Studio Jewelry, 1942-1960," will soon be published by Rizzoli. "Museum shops should keep raising the level of what they sell so that they build collectors."

The Walker has done that, with a collection whose breadth and depth puts most other museum shops to shame. Their bookshop shows the work of 70 to 100 artists, while the typical shop carries the work of 12 to 15 artists.

Many of the jewelry artists at the Walker, including Robert Ebendorf and Arlene Fisch, are well known to artware aficionados who follow the gallery scene, but their only museum venue to date has been the Walker.

The bookshop's wares run the gamut in style as well as price, from the austerely abstract work of Brummel to Ted Mueling's bird beaks that clip onto clothes; June Blacker's beaded bracelets, and the lightweight, low-cost earrings and bracelets fashioned out of window screens by Katha Timmerman.

The Walker collection owes its distinctive character to the sleuthing skills of Susan Lewin and Kay McGuire. McGuire, manager of the bookshop, brings a marketing background; Lewin, president of the New York consulting firm Design Communications International, is the "eye."

Lewin's interest in artware dates from five or six years ago when, as creative director for the Formica Corp., she was seeking new uses for that company's signature product, plastic laminates, outside of its traditional venue, the suburban kitchen. She persuaded a number of artists to try the material, and the pieces they produced proved that American art jewelry had moved far beyond 14-karat gold.

"There's a problem in jewelry; people equate value to value in material," Lewin said. "But it's the labor and artistic vision that counts. You can be working in sterling silver and still be doing costume jewelry. We're talking about art, not accessorizing. For a price of a pair of simple gold hoops that have no idea, or no integrity, you could buy a signed, original pair of earrings by Suzanne Bucher."

Bucher, of Williams Bay, Wisconsin, works primarily in Color-core, a solid-colored plastic laminate that is typical of the materials used by artware designers.

Michael Tweed/The New York Times
Pat Richey, manager of the Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles, wears earrings by Suzanne Dycus, above, that were inspired by Man Ray; necklace, right, was designed by Sue Micklem.

Rubber, anodized aluminum and plastic have joined or even replaced gold and silver as the materials of choice. Indeed, the winner of a major jewelry design competition sponsored by the diamond industry this year was a piece that combined diamonds with Formica. It is this odder stuff that museum shops can and should sell, Bodine said.

Museum shop managers may see new works before commercial galleries do, said Pam Richey, who runs the museum shop at the Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles.

In addition to up-to-date collections, would-be art wearers may get a better deal in museum shops. "Our prices are at least comparable to commercial galleries, and some cases cheaper," she said. "Plus we're discounters for our members."

The Los Angeles museum operates two stores, and each caters to different clientele. The downtown shop carries more expensive jewelry intended for a more professional crowd. The store at the Temporary Contemporary branch carries cheaper, more funky designs favored by artists and students. But by far the best seller in both stores is an epoxied fish fashioned into a pin or tie tack that sells for under $10. The fish is also featured in the museum shop of the Whitney Museum of America Art in New York.

What these shops do not sell are reproductions.

"A lot of institutions are plastering images from their collections on scarves or mugs or wrapping paper," McGuire said. "That's not what we're about."

ACT NOW! Some Subscription rates go up April 1st

Call Toll-Free and Save up to 50%

It's never been easier or more economical to **order a new subscription** to the International Herald Tribune.

Just **call your toll-free number** below and tell the operator which subscription period you prefer. You may pay by credit card or we will invoice you or your company.

If a toll-free number is not available in your country of residence or if you prefer to order by mail, just complete and mail the coupon below.

(Offer valid until March 31, 1989 for new subscribers only.)

Country/Currency		TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER	12 months (+52 free issues)	ONE-YEAR SAVINGS	6 months (+26 free issues)	3 months (+13 free issues)
Austria**	A. Sch.	0660 396	4,400	3,608	2,500	1,350
Belgium**	B.Fr.	(02) 218 45 43*	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Denmark**	D.Kr.	0430 00 80	2,700	1,304	1,500	830
Finland**	F.M.	(90) 60 30 30*	1,760	1,334	970	540
France	F.F.	05-436 436	1,500	1,220	830	455
Germany**	D.M.	0130 25 31	580	403	320	176
Gr. Britain	£	— —	135	102	74	41
Greece**	Dr.	691 02 42***	23,500	31,100	13,250	7,300
Ireland	Pnt.	— —	155	118	85	47
Italy	Lire	— —	360,000	295,200	200,000	110,000
Luxembourg	LFr.	49 49 60	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Netherlands**	Fl.	06-022 08 15	600	492	340	185
Norway**	N.Kr.	(02) 41 34 89*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Portugal**	Esc.	(01) 80 71 23*	26,000	32,240	14,300	7,900
Spain**	Ptas.	(91) 401 29 00*	31,000	23,600	17,000	9,400
Sweden**	S.Kr.	(08) 21 01 90*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Switzerland	S.Fr.	046 05 68 00	455	455	255	141
Rest Europe, N. Afr., X-French Africa, Mid. East	$	— —	470	Varies by country	260	145
Rest of Afr., Gulf St., Asia	$	— —	620		340	190
Central/Latin America	$	— —	540		295	160

* In the following countries, you will pay only the cost of a local call as a connecting charge. Belgium, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. *(For all other listed toll-free numbers, the call is absolutely free.)*
** Please ask your operator for details about hand delivery in these countries.
*** Call this local number in Athens. *(Not toll-free.)*

Herald Tribune

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 61; telex: 612832; fax: 46 37 93 70.

Please enter my subscription for: ☐ 12 months (+52 FREE issues) (364 issues in all) ☐ 6 months (+26 FREE issues) (182 issues in all) ☐ 3 months (+13 FREE issues) (91 issues in all)

☐ My check is enclosed. ☐ Please charge my credit card.
☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa

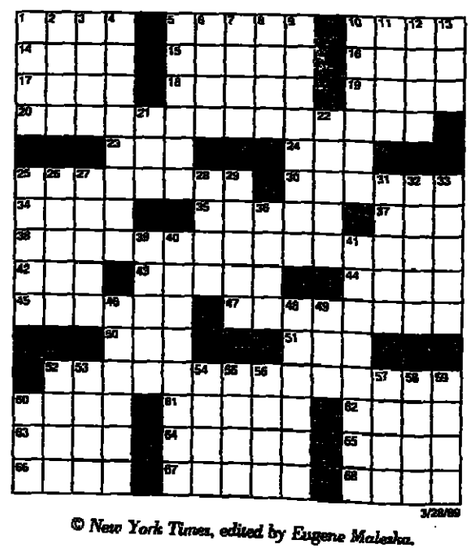
Card expiry date _____ Signature _____
Card account number _____
Name _____
Address _____ City/Code _____ 28-3-89
Country _____ Tel./Telex./Fax _____

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3 Vantage Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

ACROSS

1 Ran away
5 Tic
10 Beget
14 Recent
15 Book of Hours
16 Work group
17 Elliptical
18 Muslim religion
19 Ascend
20 One who studies fossils
23 Three, in Pisa
24 Liquor
25 Bullet sizes, to a Londoner
30 Ascribe
34 Exchange Premium
35 Shish ——, dish cooked on a skewer
37 Actress Fabray, to friends
38 One who studies X-rays
42 Hockey great
43 Signe ——, actress from Stockholm
44 Ending with cigar or major
45 Adept bridge player
47 Hirer
50 Tune
51 Chalice veil
52 One who studies minute organisms
60 Model T, e.g.
61 Jittery
62 Division word
63 Stalk
64 Noblemen
65 Top pitchers
66 Antitoxins
67 Beak
68 Dozes



3/28/89

© *New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.*

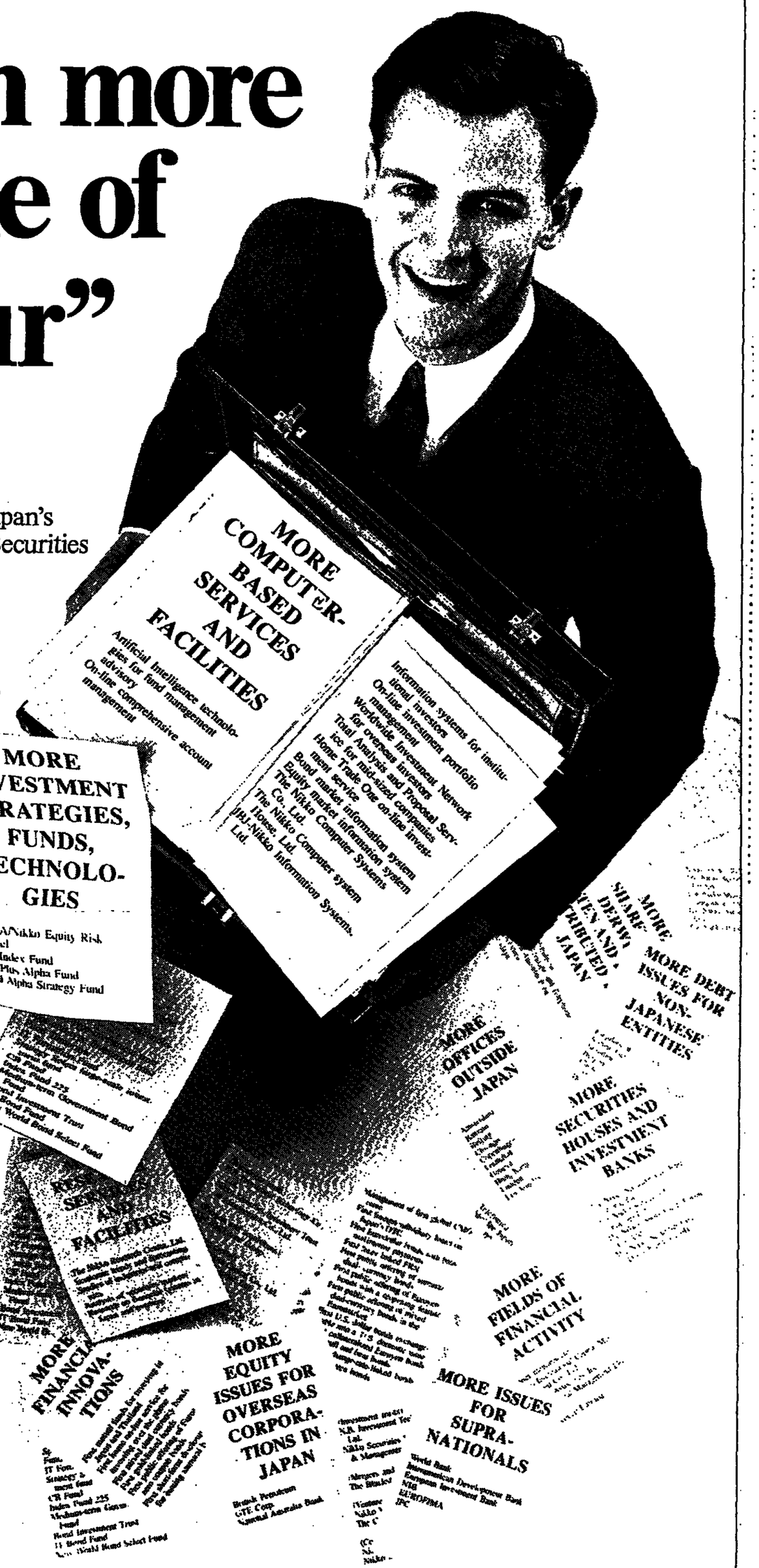
DOWN

1 Fall clumsily
2 Molten rock
3 And others: Lat. abbr.
4 Erasure
5 Black eye
6 Mail
7 —— Guthrie, singer from N.Y.
8 Hall, in Bonn
9 Lincoln ——, in Washington, D.C.
10 Be frugal
11 Part of the eye
12 Remainder
13 Ram's mate
21 Sphere
22 Okra
25 Billiard shot
26 Athenian marketplace
27 Recliners
28 Squeezes out a living
29 Feeling
31 State of oneness
32 Gustatory sensation
33 Penetrate
36 Sudden prosperity
39 Belonging to them
40 Strangles
41 Peach State native
46 Wash seaport
48 Most ashen
49 Fifth sign of the zodiac
52 Silent
53 Roman road
54 Lima or string follower
55 Small Japanese box
56 Capital of Norway
57 Ancient Peruvian
58 Pace
59 Flip
60 Fool

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	H	A	S	A			E	V	A		O	W	E	D
A	U	L	I	C		S	L	I	D		U	R	G	E
S	T	O	R	M	F	I	E	L	D		T	I	G	E
	S	T	E	E	R	A	G	E		A	F	T	E	R
				A	M	I		F	R	I	E	D		
D	E	A	F	E	N		E	M	O	T	E			
A	P	R	I	L		A	S	E	A		L	A	M	A
R	E	T	E	S	T	S		S	M	U	D	G	E	D
K	E	E	L		R	I	T	A		S	E	R	G	E
		D	U	A	N	E		M	O	R	A	S	S	
	A	N	G	R	Y		L	V	I					
S	P	O	O	N		F	L	A	N	E	R	I	E	
L	A	V	A		F	I	E	L	D	L	A	R	K	S
O	R	A	L		O	G	R	E		M	I	M	E	S
E	T	E	S		E	S	S			S	L	A	D	E

Much, much more than just one of the "Big Four"



You probably think of Nikko Securities as one of Japan's "Big Four" securities houses. But if you think Nikko Securities is big only in Japan, we've got news for you.

Today, Nikko is one of the largest securities houses in the *world*. Our 18-country network covers almost every field of financial activity. At the end of 1988, we had over US$260 billion in client assets in custody, equal to 7% of the market value of all stocks listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange – and more than the total value of the Paris Bourse or Frankfurt Stock Exchange!

We also have some of the world's most advanced Investment Technology (IT). Our Japan Index Strategy, the first to apply a quantitative approach to the Japanese equities market, is one of just a few methods available that can closely track the performance of the Tokyo Stock Price Index. This Index is now outperforming every other major capital market, recording 32.3% growth in US-dollar terms in 1988. Nikko Securities' IT-based products meanwhile took first, second, fourth, *and* fifth places for performance among all investment trusts in Japan that year,* helping to swell our IT-related assets to over US$28 billion in just three years.

In other areas, Nikko and its subsidiaries lead-managed 61 debt issues for corporations, supra-nationals, and governments in capital markets outside Japan in 1988 alone, and have ranked well in the top ten in the Eurobond League for three years running.

Certainly, we have what it takes to meet all *your* financing and investment needs. Whatever they are. Wherever you are.

Nikko Securities.

Isn't it time you took a closer look at us?

**Source: Nikkei Financial Daily*

NIKKO

The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.

3-1, Marunouchi 3-chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan
Tel: (03)-283-2211 Telex: J22410

The Nikko International Network LONDON ZURICH GENEVA FRANKFURT LUXEMBOURG PARIS COPENHAGEN MILAN MADRID AMSTERDAM BAHRAIN NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES CHICAGO TORONTO HONG KONG SINGAPORE SYDNEY MELBOURNE SEOUL BEIJING QINGDAO SHANGHAI

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMI	21722	22⅛	21½	21⅝	+3⅝
AT&T	19281	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅛
FdHm pf	15151	57⅞	56¾	57⅝	— ½
IllPowr	14248	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅝
Exxon	13790	44⅝	43⅞	44½	
IBM	13638	110⅝	109	110⅛	+ ½
GenEl	12241	44¼	43¾	44	
SoestBk	12202	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
Amrtch s	9910	50⅝	50⅛	50½	
PSI	9546	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Citicorp	9387	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼
LouvGs	9097	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Polrd wd	8592	36⅛	34⅝	35⅝	
Sears	8519	42¾	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
WarnC	8214	47⅛	46⅜	46⅞	— ½

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	112,960,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	181,253,480
Amex 4 p.m. volume	9,800,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,660,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	N.A.
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	149,177,900
NYSE volume up	63,967,400
NYSE volume down	32,342,400
Amex volume up	4,139,300
Amex volume down	2,528,900
OTC volume up	N.A.
OTC volume down	N.A.

NYSE Index

	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	163.20	+ 0.68
Industrials	197.34	+ 0.97
Transp.	155.93	— 0.07
Utilities	77.42	+ 0.17
Finance	137.71	+ 0.37

Monday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	293	272
Declined	304	276
Unchanged	257	301
Total Issues	854	849
New Highs	21	21
New Lows	20	18

NASDAQ Index

	Close	3 P.M.	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	400.94	400.49	409.51	403.07
Industrials	392.55	392.14	402.18	397.92
Finance	483.36	482.28	487.73	479.87
Banks	453.79	453.23	461.35	458.75
Insurance	468.52	—	476.70	462.55
Utilities	561.24	—	578.01	554.80
Transp.	413.38	—	427.10	423.73

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DWG	10440	13⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅝
IntTich	5208	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
IntBknt	4289	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ½
ICH	4228	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
TexAir	2643	12	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
StHavn	2335	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
GavlC n	2173	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Lionel	2131	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
WangB	1934	8½	8¼	8½	
Presid pf	1567	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
ImpOil g	1491	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
MoogC wi	1314	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
AFrucB	1294	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
AmdhI s	1250	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
PortSys	1220	12½	11¾	12½	+ ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	87.48	+ 0.13
Utilities	87.24	+ 0.24
Industrials	87.72	+ 0.02

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	767	584
Declined	656	814
Unchanged	529	567
Total Issues	1952	1965
New Highs	18	24
New Lows	40	33

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
March 23	305,206	484,108	14,294
March 22	242,050	466,661	23,157
March 21	283,515	535,781	86,577
March 20	251,562	613,370	104,919
March 17	347,444	857,123	160,297

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2240.54	2264.29	2234.46	2257.86	+ 14.82
Trans	1007.92	1018.60	1002.91	1011.80	+ 3.71
Util	181.84	183.03	181.01	182.43	+ 0.29
Comp	847.87	856.37	844.81	852.96	+ 4.31

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Industrials	335.77	332.30	332.79	334.12
Transp.	242.34	235.87	237.10	237.12
Utilities	116.94	116.03	116.17	116.38
Finance	27.15	26.89	26.94	27.07
SP 500	291.51	288.56	288.98	290.02
SP 100	275.05	271.92	272.27	273.31

NASDAQ Diary

Not available at press time

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
325.50	324.35	325.50	+ 0.63

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Bargain Hunting Boosts NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Monday after sluggish trading, supported by bargain hunting and computer-assisted buy programs in the aftermath of the market's slide last week.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had fallen 20.07 points on Thursday, before the long holiday weekend, rose 14.82, to 2,257.86, according to an unofficial tally.

Advances led declines by about an 8-7 ratio. Volume was only about 112.75 million shares, down from 153.75 million traded on Thursday.

Prices were mixed in slow trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

"Last week's sell-off has led to some bargain hunting," said Harry Miller, portfolio analyst with Interstate-Johnson Lane Corp. in Atlanta. "There is plenty of money out there that is available to be invested."

Mr. Miller noted, however, that investor interest was limited mostly to stocks tied either to solid earnings or takeover activity. He said there were fears that recent signs of an economic slowdown could hurt corporate profits.

While some market observers said those fears were overblown, others noted that they added another area of uncertainty to a market that has been concerned that an economic slowdown may not bring the easing of interest-rate and inflation pressures that has been expected.

"Investors are using whatever excuses they can to delay getting involved," Mr. Miller said.

Traders said the market also was getting a boost from futures-related buying. Since midday, stock-index futures have traded at relatively large premiums to the cash indexes, which has sparked computer-aided trades involving the sale of futures contracts and the purchase of stocks in the underlying indexes.

Mr. Miller said investors were focusing on a meeting set for Tuesday of the Federal Reserve System's Open Market Committee for further clues on the outlook for interest rates.

On the inflation front, this week's agenda includes reports due out Wednesday on February leading economic indicators and new homes sales, and data expected Thursday on February factory orders.

At 3 P.M., American Medical International was the most active NYSE issue, up nearly 4 points on news that it received a $24-a-share buyout offer from a group including its biggest individual shareholder. AMI also is considering a restructuring that could include a special dividend.

AT&T (ex-dividend) followed, unchanged. Illinois Power was third, off a fraction.

Blue chips, including IBM, USX, American Express, Sears, Merck and Eastman Kodak were mostly higher as the sector outperformed the broader market.

Polaroid was off 4 points on news that Shamrock Holdings has ended its $45-a-share takeover bid for the instant photography company. Polaroid, in turn, has said it would give shareholders part of the proceeds from its patent-infringement suit against Eastman Kodak. Polaroid also said it would continue with plans to buy back about one-quarter of its common stock.

PHILIPS HAS PUT A LITTLE ART IN ITS SCIENCE

The new Philips LCD Computer Monitor. It's flat and small. Lightweight. With a picture that's stable and exceptionally easy to read. For the complete picture of our full range of Computer Monitors, write Philips International. SFF-836, 5600 MD Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

THE LCD MONITOR FROM PHILIPS

PHILIPS

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M. Ch'ge
[illegible]									

(Continued on next left-hand page)

هكذا من الأصل

DKB GROUP
DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
Your best partner in Amsterdam.
Singel 540, 1017 AZ Amsterdam

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE

DKB World's largest bank
We have your interests at heart.
DKB DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

NTT Saga, Or, Lo, How The Mighty Have Fallen

By FLOYD NORRIS
New York Times Service

IN THE EUPHORIA that characterized the world's stock markets in 1987, there was no more stunning new issue than the one by Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. NTT was the company that caught the imagination of Japanese investors and drew the envy of foreigners.

This week, the saga of NTT came close to moving full circle, as the shares fell Monday to a record low of 1.53 million yen each, or about $11,600. They had dropped to 1.52 million yen at one stage during trading. That is about 30,000 yen below the first price at which they traded in the hectic days of February 1987, and less than half the 3.2 million yen the shares fetched in the immediate aftermath of the initial offering.

NTT is the world's largest company in terms of stock market value and one of the most overvalued by conventional Western means of securities analysis. Japanese analysts generally attribute the bear market in the stock to such things as regulation, deregulation and scandal.

Japanese analysts generally blame regulation, deregulation and scandal.

In early 1987, NTT stock became an instant phenomenon when the first NTT issue was sold by the government. Oversubscribed by a 20-1 ratio, a lottery was used to decide which lucky Japanese — no foreigners allowed — could get in on the bonanza.

The initial share price was 1.197 million yen for the 1.95 million shares sold. All for one-eighth of NTT. Anticipation was intense, and on the first day that the shares were opened for trading, no one was willing to sell. Finally, on the second day, the shares opened at 1.6 million yen.

Within a few months, the price topped 3 million yen. At its peak, the market value of this one company was greater than that of all the companies listed on the Hong Kong and West German stock markets combined.

Since then, the Japanese government has made two more offerings, with the most recent one cut back in size. There is talk that the fourth offering, scheduled for later this year, will be delayed or scaled back. There is also talk of letting foreigners buy, and collect the minuscule dividends. The payout is 5,000 yen a year, a yield of three-tenths of 1 percent at the current price.

GIVEN NTT'S problems, it is not difficult to understand why the stock is weak. "The communications market has been opened wide to competition," said Tim Marrable, an analyst for Kleinwort Benson Securities in Tokyo, especially in long-distance services.

But NTT has been rebuffed when it has tried to cut long-distance rates and raise rates on local service, which it contends is now subsidized by the long-distance business. Its move to charge customers for directory assistance was also rebuffed by the Japanese government.

The government itself is considered shaky as a result of the Recruit Cosmos scandal, in which politicians made huge profits on shares they bought at discount prices and then sold. Some high officials of NTT did the same, and they were forced to resign.

Even after the drop in its stock price, NTT does not look cheap by Western standards. Mr. Marrable estimates the company will earn about 15,000 yen a share in the fiscal year that ends this Friday, down about 4 percent from last year.

That is a price/earnings ratio of 105, half what it used to be, but about seven times that of American Telephone & Telegraph. Mr. Marrable points to the worth of NTT real estate as providing one justification for the price.

Considering the effect of the Recruit Cosmos scandal on NTT's stock, Mr. Marrable said, "It's difficult to recommend it, but it's unlikely to go below this level."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

March 27

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam					Closed				
Brussels(a)					Closed				
Frankfurt					Closed				
London (b)					Closed				
Milan					Closed				
New York(c)	—	1.7085 b	1.8836	6.3698	1,381.50	2.1235	39.43	1.6415	132.70
Paris					Closed				
Tokyo	132.70	230.25	70.86	21.14	0.986	62.88	3.339	81.69	—
Zurich					Closed				
1 ECU					Not Quoted				
1 SDR					Not Quoted				

Closings in Tokyo. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	15.25	Fin. markka	4.2110	Mex. peso*	2374.00	S. Afr. rand	2.55
Austral. $	1.2088	Greek drac.	158.30	N. Zealand $	1.6236	Soviet ruble*	0.6253
Austr. schil.	13.16	Hong Kong $	7.7883	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	117.15
Belg. fin. fr.	39.18	Indian rupee	15.5284	Norw. krone	6.7955	Swed. krona	6.381
Brazil cruz.	0.99	Indo. rupiah	1753.00	Phil. peso	21.3745	Taiwan $	27.17
Canadian $	1.1915	Irish £	0.701	Port. escudo	154.28	Thai baht*	25.40
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Israeli shek.	1.789	Saudi riyal*	3.7508	Turkish lira	1964.00
Danish krone	7.3015	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2897	Sing. $	1.9465	UAE dirham*	3.6726
Egypt. pound	2.391	Malay. ring.*	2.7545	S. Kor. won	670.40	Venez. boliv.	37.85

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7066	1.7029	1.6999	Canadian dollar	1.1930	1.1948	1.1967
Japanese yen	131.91	131.24	130.63	Swiss franc	1.6305	1.6241	1.6181
Deutsche mark	1.8465	1.8602	1.8544				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 23

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	10-10 1/8	5 7/8-6	5 1/2-5 5/8	[illegible]	8 1/2-8 5/8	4 7/8-5	[illegible]	8 3/4
2 months	10 1/8-10 1/4	6 1/16-6 3/16	5 9/16-5 11/16	[illegible]	8 5/8-8 3/4	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 3/4
3 months	10 1/4-10 3/8	6 1/4-6 3/8	5 11/16-5 13/16	[illegible]	8 7/8-9	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 7/8
6 months	10 3/8-10 1/2	6 3/8-6 1/2	5 7/8-6	[illegible]	9-9 1/8	[illegible]	9-9 1/8	[illegible]
1 year	11-11 1/8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 1/4-9 3/8	5-5 1/8	9 1/4-9 3/8	[illegible]

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Mar. 27

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	11 1/2	11 1/2
Federal funds	9 7/8	9 15/16
Com paper 90-179 days	9.24	9.24
3-month Treasury bills	9.00	9.02
6-month Treasury bills	9.09	9.80
2-month CD's	9.45	9.45
3-month CD's	9.80	9.80
Japan		
Discount rate	2 1/2	2 1/2
Call money	4 3/32	4 3/32
2-month interbank	n.a.	4 5/8
3-month interbank	4 24/32	4 3/4
West Germany		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight rate	Clsd.	4 1/2
1-month interbank	—	6.00
3-month interbank	—	6.35
6-month interbank	—	6.70
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	Clsd.	12 1/2
3-month interbank	—	13.00
6-month interbank	—	13.00
France		
Intervention rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Call money	Clsd.	8 9/16
1-month interbank	—	8 1/2
3-month interbank	—	8 5/8
6-month interbank	—	9.00

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

March 27

1 month	10 1/8 - 10 1/4
2 months	10 1/4 - 10 3/8
3 months	10 3/8 - 10 1/2
6 months	10 5/8 - 10 3/4
1 year	11 1/8 - 11 1/4

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

March 27

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.87
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 9.874
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

March 27

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	—	Closed	—
Luxembourg	—	Closed	—
Paris (12.5 kilo)	—	Closed	—
Zurich	—	Closed	—
London	—	Closed	—
New York	—	390.25	—2.00

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Japanese in Group Buying Coldwell From Sears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — A group including Japanese investors and a former Republican Party official is joining with employees to buy the Coldwell Banker commercial real estate group from Sears, Roebuck & Co., Sears said Monday.

Sears, which is restructuring in an attempt to improve lackluster earnings, did not disclose the purchase price. Analysts said they expected the sale to bring in about $300 million.

Coldwell Banker is one of the largest U.S. commercial real estate firms, with 1988 gross revenue of more than $460 million. It has offices in about 100 locations in the United States and Canada, and 5,000 employees.

Sears said it would retain ownership of the Coldwell Banker residential real estate business and of the Coldwell Banker name.

Sears said James J. Didion, chairman of the Coldwell Banker commercial group, led employees in the purchase negotiations.

The outside investors were led by Frederic V. Malek of Washington. Mr. Malek, a White House aide under President Richard Nixon, later became a top executive at Marriott Corp. Last year, he was briefly deputy chairman of the Republican National Committee before resigning in an affair with anti-Semitic overtones.

Sears said the investor group also includes Carlyle Group, a Washington-based merchant banking firm; and a group of prominent U.S. and Japanese investors.

Financing is being arranged by Sumitomo Bank and Bankers Trust Co.

Chicago-based Sears operates the largest U.S. retail chain and owns Allstate Insurance and the Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. brokerage.

Under the restructuring, it announced in November it would buy back up to 40 million shares, sell Coldwell Banker and the Sears Tower in Chicago, the world's tallest building.

Coldwell Banker is one of three real estate concerns that has been assigned to sell the tower in a worldwide auction. It is expected to bring more than $1 billion. *(Reuters, AP)*

MCorp Wants Court Aid

Chapter 11 Filing To Foil Creditors

The Associated Press

DALLAS — MCorp, the last major Texas bank to seek help from outside the state, said Monday that it would seek court protection from its creditors after three noteholders filed petitions to force it into bankruptcy.

The banking concern, which last autumn stopped making interest and principal payments on about $470 million of debt while it attempted to recapitalize, said three noteholders last week filed a petition in federal bankruptcy court in New York seeking to have MCorp liquidated.

The company was the last major Texas banking company to seek outside aid when it asked for federal help in a recapitalization shortly before the debt moratorium. The state banking industry has been buffeted by falling energy, agriculture and real estate prices, which have harmed the Texas economy.

An MCorp spokesman, George A. McCane, said the banking company learned Friday that the involuntary bankruptcy petitions had been filed under Chapter 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. He said the company planned to convert them to Chapter 11 filings but added, "That does not mean that the Chapter 11 filing has occurred or will occur today. We have not indicated the timing."

Under federal bankruptcy law, the company's MBank units cannot be made subject to a bankruptcy petition, and MCorp's Chapter 11 filing would supersede the noteholders' Chapter 7 petition.

"MCorp deeply regrets that those noteholders ignored our pleas not to take premature and unnecessary action," said Gene H. Bishop, MCorp's chairman.

Mr. Bishop said he hoped the action by the noteholders would not interfere with discussions by prospective investors with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. on the terms of a comprehensive recapitalization plan.

Neither the bankruptcy petitions nor the company's planned conversion of them to a voluntary Chapter 11 should affect the business of the bank, Mr. Bishop said. "Our 86 offices will remain open for business as usual," he said.

The Wall Street Journal identified the three creditors who filed the Chapter 7 petitions as S.N. Phelps & Co., a Greenwich, Connecticut, bond brokerage that claims to hold $2 million principal amount in MCorp debentures; and Janice M. Eberhardt and Carol R. James, each of whom claims to hold $5,000 in debentures.

I. Walton Bader, an attorney for the holders, said his clients decided to file for liquidation for fear that MCorp would be forced to pump its holding company assets into the failing banks, thereby putting the money out of reach of creditors.

Robert Fitzpatrick, third from right, chairman of Euro Disneyland, surveying a scale model of the theme park. The project is expected to draw 11 million visitors a year after it opens in early 1992.

Disney Plies Magic in France

Marketing Blitz Marshals Support for Theme Park

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Michel Colombe first came through the gates of Disneyworld with a group of 35 other French local officials, he recalls being struck by how clean and quiet the Florida theme park was.

"It was like the park had only opened two days earlier," recalled the mayor of Bailly-Romainvilliers, a village of 573 people situated less than three kilometers (two miles) from the planned entrance to Euro Disneyland. "Even though we had seen it before in the films, the cleanliness and orderliness of the place was astonishing to see in reality."

Mr. Colombe and other local officials had been concerned about the effects of noise, pollution and destruction of local property that such a huge development project might cause.

His Disneyworld memory, garnered on a free eight-day fact-finding trip to Orlando — one of two received by Mr. Colombe over the past two years — is the result of a sophisticated public relations campaign by Walt Disney Co. to marshal grassroots support for its nearly $3 billion theme park complex in Marne-la-Vallee, a rural area about 20 miles east of Paris.

That campaign, one of the most intense and lavish ever unleashed by an American company in Europe, appears to have been successful in overcoming local objections to the project, which is expected to draw 11 million visitors a year after its scheduled spring 1992 opening.

"They're experts at seduction, and they don't hide the fact that they're trying to seduce you," said Vincent Guardiola, assistant vice president at Banque Indosuez, one of 17 banks also wined and dined at Orlando last year and now one of venture's financial partners. "The French aren't used to this kind of public relations — it was unbelievable."

To win over the 5,000 villagers and farmers around the Euro Disneyland site — a region known for its Brie cheese and sugar beet fields — the company often drew on inside resources. For example, it invited 400 local kids to a birthday party for Mickey Mouse, it sent Mickey and friends to area hospitals and it awarded free trips to Disneyworld for a dozen local children.

"We spent an enormous amount of time and money to inform the mayors and townspeople of our plans, and it has paid off," said Robert Fitzpatrick, chairman of Euro Disneyland SA. "For Disney, public perception is our most important asset."

With a portion of the site now cleared and construction set to begin this summer on the new Magic Kingdom, Disney officials are beginning to focus on other "publics" — the European families who make up Euro Disneyland's target market, and the European investors who will be needed to help fund the project.

"Europe isn't just another market for Disney, but a key part of its longterm strategy," said Mr. Fitzpatrick. "Euro Disneyland will be the most important thing for the company between 1990 and 2000."

The facility is to be Disney's fourth theme park, after Disneyland of Los Angeles, Disneyworld/Epcot Center near Orlando, Florida, and Tokyo Disneyland.

In 1988, those parks and related resorts generated revenue of $2.04 billion, or almost 60 percent of total Disney sales of $3.44 billion. The facilities yielded operating income of $564.8 million, or 64 percent of total operating income of $884.8 million.

Other recent Disney investments in Europe, like the development of a satellite-based European Disney Channel in a partnership with Rupert Murdoch, the media magnate, and the presentation next year throughout Europe of a new Disney television entertainment special "are no coincidence," Mr. Fitzpatrick said.

"Up to now, TV programs were made just for the American market and the rest was gravy," he said. "Our aim now is to make sure that every

See DISNEY, Page 12

Seoul Unveils Bailout For Daewoo Shipyard

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The South Korean government announced Monday a long-awaited financial aid package for Daewoo Corp.'s debt-ridden shipyard, involving loans totaling 400 billion won ($600 million) and disposal of several subsidiary companies.

Han Seung Soo, the minister of trade and industry, said Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery Ltd. would not have to pay principal and interest for seven years on a 250 billion won loan that it has failed to repay to the state-run Korea Development Bank.

Payments of principal will be made over 10 years after the seven-year moratorium.

The development bank will also provide a new 150 billion won loan to Daewoo Shipbuilding to help bail it out, the minister said. The 17-year loan carries a seven-year interest-free grace period.

The bank holds a 33 percent stake in Daewoo Shipbuilding, the country's second-largest yard, with 12,000 employees.

The Seoul government has said it would not allow the shipyard, which has total debt of about 1.2 trillion won, to go bankrupt because such a failure could have serious repercussions on the national economy.

The aid package requires Daewoo Corp. to put up 400 billion won by selling several subsidiaries and by disposing of some of the personal wealth of Kim Woo Choong, the founder and chairman of the parent. The units to be disposed of include a luxury hotel, an investment firm and Daewoo's office building in Seoul.

Officials of Daewoo said the proposed package was "far too short of our expectations."

"It is very difficult for Daewoo to decide whether to accept the plan or not," the company said. "Daewoo is now carefully reviewing the plan."

Daewoo has said it needs at least 850 billion won, including 300 million won of fresh investment by the state bank, to help rescue the yard.

Corporate analysts said the government wanted to avoid being seen as helping out one of the coun-

See DAEWOO, Page 13

BNP Mortgages
UK residential mortgages for expatriates
★ Special terms for loans over £100,000
★ 80% mortgages for UK expatriates abroad
★ 100% sterling loans for visiting expatriates
★ Mortgages for first and second properties
Phone Rosemary Yoko
01-380 5214
BNP
BNP Mortgages Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Banque Nationale de Paris, one of the world's largest international banks.

Taiwan to Free Local Currency From Controls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Taiwan's central bank announced Monday that it was revising exchange controls beginning next week under pressure from the United States to let the Taiwan dollar better reflect market forces.

The revisions, effective April 3, remove restrictions that require commercial banks to buy and sell the currency within a 2.25 percent margin of the previous day's weighted-average rate against the U.S. dollar, the central bank said. Limits on rates on inward and outward remittances also will be removed.

The net effect of the revisions will be to expose the Taiwan dollar to greater fluctuations from international supply and demand factors.

The United States has long pressed for a higher Taiwan dollar, accusing Taipei of protecting its massive trade surplus with the United States by keeping the value of its currency artificially low against the U.S. dollar. Washington has specifically objected to the 2.25 percent limit.

Under the current system, the allowable fluctuation is 5 cents against the previous day's rate for spot transactions below $30,000, 20 cents for spot deals of more than $30,000 in checks or bank drafts, and 40 cents for spot deals of more than $30,000 in cash.

The lifting of the restrictions applies to deals of more than $30,000 but is accompanied by the introduction of limits on daily purchases of U.S. dollars to forestall speculative selling of the Taiwan dollar, the central bank said.

Purchases are to be limited to $20 million for foreign banks and $50 million for local banks. Existing limits on U.S. dollar sales to curtail speculative buying of the Taiwan dollar are to be unchanged at $3 million for both local and foreign banks.

The central bank said the purpose of removing the current restrictions, introduced about 10 years ago, was to liberalize Taiwan's financial market.

"After the new adjustment, our foreign-exchange market will operate like that of Japan and West Germany," it said. "It will be freer than the current operation."

Transactions of less than $30,000 will be subject to a new daily opening rate to be determined by nine commercial banks. After that, the market will operate freely on a bid and offer system. The current system uses the closing rate of the previous day as the next day's rate.

The nine banks include five government-owned banks on a perma-

See TAIWAN, Page 14

Dollar Rises Despite Fed Intervention

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar climbed on Monday but gave back some of its gains after the U.S. Federal Reserve intervened to damp the currency's upward momentum.

Dealers said the Fed intervened to sell dollars after the U.S. unit rose to 1.8845 Deutsche marks in early trading. Following the Fed move, the dollar climbed as high as 1.8864 DM before falling back.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.8834 DM, up from 1.8733 DM on Thursday, and at 132.700 yen, up from 131.325 last week.

The British pound eased eased more than one U.S. cent, declining to $1.7085 from $1.7215 on Thursday.

The dollar also rose to 1.6415 Swiss francs from 1.6273 on Thursday, and to 6.3698 French francs, up from 6.3390 francs last week.

Dealers said trading was extremely quiet, with most European banks closed for Easter Monday. One dealer estimated that only about 10 percent of the usual market participants were active.

While overall market activity was lackluster, dealers said that the dollar's early advance was appar-

See DOLLAR, Page 14

Royal Services for Royal Trust Clients

- Private Banking
- Corporate Finance
- Portfolio Management
- Money Market/ Foreign Exchange
- Specialized Lending
- Trust Services

The Business and Private Bank
Royal Trust Bank (Switzerland)
ROYAL TRUST
Limmatquai 4, P.O. Box
CH-8024 Zürich, Phone 01-250 91 11

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

DISNEY: Marketing Effort Boosts Euro Disneyland

(Continued from first finance page)

country in Europe gets a greater Disney awareness."

Other "premarketing" efforts include development of a corporate participation program, in which a dozen major European or multinational companies are being sought to tie in with the park.

Already, the French automaker Renault has signed on to sponsor a film entitled "France, Europe and the Future," while Banque Nationale de Paris has agreed to sponsor a "StarJets" attraction. Both companies have already begun promoting their sponsorships.

Euro Disneyland already has more than 500 people on staff, a figure that is to grow to 2,000 by 1991 and to 12,000 when the park opens a year later. Of those already employed, Americans account for almost a third — more than anticipated at the outset, resulting in higher costs.

"It's been very difficult to find qualified professionals in Europe that have the experience in a project as big as ours, so we've had to bring over Americans to fill these posts," said James B. Cora, managing director.

However, he explained that expatriate managers are only temporary, and that one of their main responsibilities is to recruit and train their European replacements.

Much of the training is to be carried out at Disney facilities in the United States. For example, some newly hired European managers are being sent to Orlando to observe the opening of the Disney-MGM Studios attraction at Disneyworld in May.

The first phase of Euro Disneyland, to extend to 1997 and cost 17 billion to 18 billion francs ($2.7 billion to $2.8 billion), calls for a Magic Kingdom theme park, 5,200 hotel rooms, campgrounds, a retail/entertainment complex and a golf course ringed by 570 single-family homes.

The planned second phase, still without a cost estimate, stretches to the year 2017 and includes a second, separately gated theme park, 12,800 additional hotel rooms, a shopping mall, time-sharing condominiums, more golf courses and an office-corporate park.

One of the theme ideas being discussed for the second park is that of a movie studio similar to Universal Studios in Hollywood.

To finance the first phase, the company is preparing a public stock offering worth an estimated 5 billion francs in Paris and other European markets this year. Although institutions are expected to buy shares, the offering will mark the first time that the first time that individual investors can directly on a specific Disney theme park.

Euro Disneyland plans to sell 51 percent of its capital to the public, while retaining 49 percent, the maximum stake allowed in Disney's agreement with the French government, signed in March 1987. Despite its minority

> 'They're experts at seduction, and they don't hide the fact that they're trying to seduce you.'
>
> **Vincent Guardiola, assistant vice president at Banque Indosuez**

position, Disney is guaranteed management control of the facility.

Loans will provide another 10 billion francs. Caisse des Dépôts & Consignations, the quasi-governmental financial institution, has agreed to lend Euro Disneyland up to 4.5 billion francs over 20 years at the below-market interest rate of 7.85 percent. A market rate would have been around 10 percent. A private loan syndicate that will raise 5.5 billion francs is expected to close soon.

"For Disney, this is a virtually risk-free project," said Harold Vogel, analyst with Merrill Lynch Capital Markets. He expected the company to invest no more than $250 million to $300 million of its own money in Euro Disneyland, giving it a substantial book profit on the asset from opening day.

Officials estimate first-year revenue of 4 billion francs to 5 billion francs, with steady sales growth as the complex expands later in the decade.

Investors and financiers, Mr. Vogel said, were initially concerned about the risks to attendance posed by Paris's often-rainy weather, but changed their minds after learning that Disney's design for the park calls for most attractions to be indoors or under partial shelter.

However, some weather-beaten Parisians are not convinced. "Parents aren't going to load up the kids, drive out to Euro Disneyland and spend all that money if its cold and rainy," said Danielle Duvernois, a Paris teacher.

But Mr. Guardiola of Banque Indosuez, said the weather would probably be less an obstacle to attendance than he first imagined.

He noted that Tokyo Disneyland is attracting 13 million visitors a year, "and the climate in Tokyo is much worse than Paris," he added.

Disney officials expect half of the visitors to come from France, with about two-thirds of that market — 3.6 million people — coming from the Ile-de-France region which includes Paris. German and British visitors are expected to account for more than a quarter of the attendance.

The park's entry gate will be a 30-minute regional transit system train ride from the center of Paris, and by 1994, the park will be connected to the new north-Atlantic link of the high-speed TGV train system.

The park will be situated within a two-hour drive for 17 million people; 4 hours for 41 million; and 6 hours for 109 million — a much greater population concentration than with Disney's U.S. parks.

One potential problem may be a shortage of service-oriented labor to take on the role of friendly, helpful and outgoing "cast members," a key to the success of other Disney parks.

"I'm sure this will be a major problem," said Guy Sorman, a French economist and author who has visited the three other Disney facilities. "Recruiting in France will be extremely difficult. Maybe they'll have to look to the Spanish and Italians, who are more service-oriented than the French."

However, Thor Degelmann, vice president for human resources for Euro Disneyland, said the problem is less the French than Parisians, hinting that recruitment efforts would be focused outside the capital.

"If we had tried to staff Disneyworld with New Yorkers, we wouldn't have had the successs we've had there, either," he said.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 18

AMI Inc; Anthony s; BankAmer; ChrisC prpf; Circus; CnPw 452pf; FabriCtr; GNC; Humana; Newell s; Norwest s; OrangeCo; QuestVolCap; ServMerch s; Skyline Cp; TxPacLd; Textfind; Warn Lamb

NEW LOWS 40

Adams Exp; Allea Pw; AmGvInPrl n; AmGvTrmTr n; BRT Rlty; CliiLt 450p; ColonHilin n; Datapoint; Donaldsn s; DuqLt 210pr; ERC Intl; EmpDist El; FstBosIncFd; FrMcMEP; Graco s; HarznHlth; INA InvSec; ImpCoAm; JHM Mtg pf; LeeEnt; MFS Mult; NatSemi; NorthTel; OhEd [illegible]pf; Orange Rk; PrimeMotr; PrimMtrLt; Quantum; RAC Mtg; RussBerr; SaatchiSat; SeaCntLtd pf; Svcmstr; Starrett s; TIS Mtg n; TemplGlGv n; Transm Inc; UnvMed; Vestaur Sec; WshSL

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 21

AmFruct A; AmMaize A; AmMaize B; AmTr-pg un; BSD Bcp; ForestLb; FredHolywd; Gen Emply; Hamptn Ind; Insteel s; Intl Bnknot; NelsonHld; NichInst; RobtMrk n; StdHavens; Std Shares; SlvGphA n; SupSurAll; Technitrl; VircoMf; WescoFin

NEW LOWS 20

Alba Waldn; AmTr-lbm un; AngelesFn; Biotherapt; Bicunt A; CarmelCont; CaspenOil pf; CastleCvFd; ComFed; CompuDyne; DreyCal n; ForumRetr; Munivest; ProsReal A; ResidMtg; Servotron; Silvercrst; TabProd; Viatech; Worldinco n

WHAT'S HAPPENING ON THE LONDON STAGE? READ SHERIDAN MORLEY WEDNESDAY IN THE IHT'S ARTS & LEISURE SECTION

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 27

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,154. Prev. Day Open Int. 55,440 up 87,402

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 28,508. Prev. Day Open Int. 191,084 off 613

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 42,202. Prev. Day Open Int. 119,176 off 83,949

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 18,272. Prev. Day Open Int. 67,672 off 832

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 10,764. Prev. Day Open Int. 76,989 up 468

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb. Est. Sales 19,253 Prev. Sales 19,907. Prev. Day Open Int. 94,741 off 625

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb. Est. Sales 2,873 Prev. Sales 1,684. Prev. Day Open Int. 15,799 up 107

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb. Est. Sales 6,307 Prev. Sales 8,142. Prev. Day Open Int. 29,642 up 1,564

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
64.75	37.45	May	38.15	38.05	37.05	37.77	—.98
64.50	37.60	Jul	38.15	38.15	37.40	37.62	—.65
58.20	36.40	Aug	37.55	37.55	36.90	36.95	—.57
61.60	42.00	Feb	53.40	53.40	53.00	53.22	—.18
60.00	42.00	Mar	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	+.30
60.90	50.50	May				53.50	
60.90	50.60	Jul				54.50	

Est. Sales 2,815 Prev. Sales 2,441. Prev. Day Open Int. [illegible] off 53

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
159.20	112.13	May	128.25	129.19	127.10	127.29	—1.30
155.25	114.00	Jul	123.50	124.20	122.08	122.79	—1.20
152.90	114.00	Sep	119.75	120.80	119.08	119.07	—.67
149.50	115.50	Dec	117.80	117.95	115.80	115.93	—.34
146.00	115.50	Mar	117.45	117.70	116.00	115.75	—.70
119.50	116.00	May				117.50	+.37
122.25	116.90	Jul				117.37	+.37

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,768. Prev. Day Open Int. 23,189 off 152

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
13.64	7.87	May	11.20	11.35	11.06	11.15	+.04
13.40	8.10	Jul	11.25	11.35	11.07	11.16	—.08
13.30	8.45	Oct	11.13	11.25	11.04	11.05	—.08
10.70	8.00	Jan				10.41	—.08
11.83	8.75	Mar	10.85	11.08	10.74	10.75	—.10
11.71	9.20	[illegible]	10.80	10.88	10.68	10.68	—.09
12.68	10.87	Jul	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.70	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 33,111. Prev. Day Open Int. 151,683 off 520

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2088	1152	May	1427	1433	1412	1417	—10
1895	1175	Jul	1336	1345	1327	1331	—9
1850	1206	Sep	1325	1329	1318	1321	—9
1735	1240	Dec	1329	1331	1324	1324	—6
1535	1305	Mar	1318	1318	1310	1311	—14
1465	1325	May				1309	—14
1335	1335	Jul				1309	—14

Est. Sales 1,949 Prev. Sales 4,056. Prev. Day Open Int. 32,589 up 408

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
173.50	132.00	May	163.00	164.00	159.50	160.90	+4.95
172.00	132.00	Jul	159.00	159.00	159.00	159.00	+5.00
170.10	132.00	Sep	157.75	157.75	157.75	157.75	+5.00
164.50	129.00	Nov	154.60	154.60	154.60	154.60	+5.00
148.20	127.50	Jan	153.15	153.15	153.15	152.25	+4.30
152.00	127.75	Mar	152.40	152.40	152.40	152.40	+4.70
		May	151.00	151.00	151.00	152.05	+4.75
		Jul				152.05	+4.75

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,212. Prev. Day Open Int. 7,417 up 83

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb. Est. Sales 8,000 Prev. Sales 11,196. Prev. Day Open Int. 33,770 up 417

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb. Est. Sales Prev. Sales. Prev. Day Open Int. 145

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz. Est. Sales 10,500 Prev. Sales 15,381. Prev. Day Open Int. 95,574 off 430

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 10,615. Prev. Day Open Int. 18,981 off 365

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 294. Prev. Day Open Int. 6,283 off 201

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz. Est. Sales 31,000 Prev. Sales 47,948. Prev. Day Open Int. 164,289 off 448

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,508. Prev. Day Open Int. 24,644 off 1,513

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,465. Prev. Day Open Int. 81,666 up 1,019

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct). Est. Sales Prev. Sales 183,684. Prev. Day Open Int. 297,808 off 7,628

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,408. Prev. Day Open Int. 13,960 off 583

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
92.12	88.76	Jun	89.06	89.07	89.00	89.03	—.06
91.92	88.70	Sep	88.95	88.96	88.88	88.91	—.07
91.74	88.84	Dec	89.00	89.00	88.93	88.94	—.09
91.62	88.90	Mar	89.42	89.42	89.32	89.34	—.09
91.50	88.82	Jun	89.72	89.72	89.66	89.67	—.08
91.40	88.74	Sep	89.94	89.94	89.88	89.89	—.07
91.31	89.85	Dec	90.02	90.02	89.96	89.98	—.06
91.06	89.96	Mar	90.08	90.19	90.08	90.11	—.05
90.96	89.91	Jun	90.12	90.15	90.12	90.15	—.04
90.92	90.04	Sep	90.19	90.19	90.13	90.15	—.04
90.77	90.04	Dec	90.15	90.17	90.15	90.16	—.04
90.47	90.09	Mar	90.19	90.21	90.19	90.20	—.04

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 156,876. Prev. Day Open Int. 734,480 off 9,959

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.8370	1.6200	Jun	1.7012	1.7014	1.6970	1.6986	—142
1.7754	1.6900	Sep	1.6890	1.6920	1.6890	1.6908	—148
1.7400	1.6830	Dec	1.6890	1.6890	1.6840	1.6872	—1

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,620. Prev. Day Open Int. 21,980 off 202

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8433	.7670	Jun	.8360	.8361	.8340	.8344	—34
.8385	.7948	Sep	.8320	.8320	.8303	.8306	—34
.8370	.7920	Dec	.8270	.8270	.8270	.8270	—34
.8310	.7890	Mar	.8250	.8250	.8240	.8234	—34
.8198	.8193	Jun	.8232	.8232	.8222	.8198	—34

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,558. Prev. Day Open Int. 18,634 up 232

FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.16170	.15670	Jun	.15750	.15750	.15750	.15750	—85

Est. Sales Prev. Sales. Prev. Day Open Int.

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.5975	.5359	Jun	.5362	.5364	.5345	.5358	—34
.5977	.5411	Sep	.5409	.5415	.5399	.5409	—35
.5825	.5460	Dec				.5460	—36

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 22,452. Prev. Day Open Int. 45,311 up 122

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.008485	.007500	Jun	.007639	.007645	.007623	.007631	—92
.008580	.007490	Sep	.007753	.007753	.007735	.007738	—98
.008650	.007735	Dec	.007845	.007850	.007840	.007843	—101
.008335	.008010	Mar				.008058	—7

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 22,361. Prev. Day Open Int. 51,756 up 1,705

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.7130	.6085	Jun	.6169	.6174	.6150	.6156	—60
.7210	.6180	Sep	.6241	.6241	.6216	.6224	—63
.6592	.6355	Dec	.6303	.6303	.6285	.6292	—65

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 15,148. Prev. Day Open Int. 36,053 off 9,136

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
194.50	170.10	May	182.40	184.00	182.40	183.90	+1.50
196.00	167.10	Jul	186.50	187.50	186.50	187.30	+.50
194.70	175.10	Sep	187.90	188.30	187.50	188.20	+.90
190.60	177.00	Nov	184.60	185.40	184.50	185.00	+1.30
192.00	181.20	Jan	188.80	189.30	188.50	188.60	+.60
190.00	185.00	Mar	190.00	190.40	189.60	189.60	+.10

Est. Sales 710 Prev. Sales 556. Prev. Day Open Int. 7,885 off 59

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
		Apr				59.75	—.50
68.70	49.03	May	61.65	61.80	60.67	61.39	—.25
68.50	49.26	Jul	62.75	62.90	62.00	62.60	—.10
65.70	50.35	Oct	63.86	63.86	63.05	63.35	—.42
65.50	50.75	Dec	63.87	63.87	63.20	63.55	—.32
68.30	53.60	Mar	64.60	64.60	63.87	64.20	—.23
64.90	55.90	May	64.95	64.95	64.10	64.65	—.30
64.70	63.70	Jul				64.85	—.14

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,671. Prev. Day Open Int. 37,966 off 546

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 18,192. Prev. Day Open Int. 62,241 off 1,018

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl. Est. Sales Prev. Sales 68,853. Prev. Day Open Int. 217,866 up 1,524

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
306.15	263.80	Jun	291.40	294.75	291.00	294.20	+1.45
309.10	271.50	Sep	298.80	298.80	295.60	298.55	+1.60
311.80	298.90	Dec	301.80	303.00	299.90	302.90	+1.70

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 28,028. Prev. Day Open Int. 132,284 up 364

VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
277.30	245.70	Jun	261.60	264.30	261.50	264.20	+2.00
274.40	266.20	Sep				268.40	+2.00
273.00	271.00	Dec				272.40	+2.00
		Mar				276.40	+2.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 158. Prev. Day Open Int. 1,161 up 11

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
171.60	149.60	Jun	163.45	165.55	163.45	165.20	+.95
173.40	153.00	Sep	166.00	167.90	165.80	167.50	+.90
175.10	161.10	Dec	168.00	168.00	168.00	169.75	+.90
172.75	171.90	Mar	170.20	170.20	170.20	172.00	+.90

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,799. Prev. Day Open Int. 7,350 up 82

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,111.40 f	1,120.10 f
Reuters	Clsd.	2,002.10
D.J. Futures	139.12	139.67
Com. Research	244.65	245.74

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p - preliminary; f - final. Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931. Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Certain offerings of securities, financial services or interests in real estate published in this newspaper are not authorized in certain jurisdictions in which the International Herald Tribune is distributed, including the United States of America, and do not constitute offerings of securities, services or interests in these jurisdictions. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility whatsoever for any advertisements for offerings of any kind.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies. March 27

Madrid

	Close	Prev
Bco Bilbao Viz.	1035	1035
Bco. Central	990	990
Bco Santander	900	903
Banesto	975	975
CEPSA	460	460
Dragados	477	471
Expl Rio Tinto	275.50	271
Hidrolec Esp	80.75	80
Iberduero	110.50	110
Telefonica	180.25	183

General Index : 278.46. Previous : 278.83

Singapore — [prices not transcribed]

Tokyo — Nikkei 225 : 31512.40. Previous : 31568.52. New Index : 2364.32. Previous : 2373.00

Straits Times Ind. : 1183.90. Previous : 1180.73

Toronto *March 27* — *Canadian stocks via AP*. Total sales 7,177,584 shares. TSE 300 Index: Noon 3,547.70, Prev. Close 3,546.90

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 2, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference, some other items elsewhere in the Business section are from the previous day's trading.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark 125,000 marks, cents per mark

March 27

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Apr	May	Jun	Puts-Settle Apr	May	Jun
52	1.59	—	1.87	0.03	0.14	0.31
53	0.70	—	1.19	0.12	0.37	0.61
54	0.16	0.42	0.66	0.58	0.84	1.08
55	0.03	0.16	0.34	1.45	1.58	1.75
56	0.01	0.06	0.17	2.43	2.47	2.56
57	0.01	0.03	0.03	—	—	3.45

Est. total vol.: 8,563. Calls: Thu. volume: 3,712; open int.: 52,786. Puts: Thu. volume: 4,986; open int.: 66,538. Source: CME.

RUSSELL BAKER IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY. URBANE WIT AT ITS SATIRICAL BEST

Spot Commodities

March 27

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.8795	0.8795
Coffee, lb	1.28	1.289
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.5065	1.54
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.35	0.37
Printcloth, yd	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.965	6.00
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	121.00	114.00
Tin, lb	5.515	5.4814
Zinc, lb	0.95	0.89

Source: AP.

Dividends

March 27

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
American Medcl Intl	Q	.18	5-3	4-17
Bell Industries	Q	.07	5-15	4-25
Masco Corp	Q	.12	5-15	4-14
Media General	Q	.19	6-9	5-29
Napa Valley Bncrp	Q	.07	5-10	4-1

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual. Source: UPI.

U.K. Employers' Group Predicts a Slowdown In Economic Growth

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's main employers' group predicted in a report for release on Tuesday that the country would slip from its place among the fastest-growing major economies by next year.

In its regular monthly report, the Confederation of British Industry forecast that economic growth would slow from 4.6 percent in 1988 to 2.2 percent in 1990. That prediction is roughly in line with government forecasts for growth in gross domestic product.

The CBI believes the government's tight monetary and fiscal policies will slow growth to sustainable levels, broadly in line with the average of other major countries.

Growth in consumer spending, which was above 6 percent last year, is likely to fall to 2 percent in both 1989 and 1990, the CBI said.

The organization said it expected the current account deficit, which last year hit a record of more than £14 billion ($24 billion), to improve as slower demand holds down imports. Current account is a broad measure of trade performance that covers merchandise and services such as banking and insurance, as well as some investment flows.

The Conservative government forecast earlier this month in its 1989-90 budget that inflation — at an annual 7.8 percent in February — would rise to about 8 percent in coming months before falling to 5.5 percent by the end of the year.

The CBI forecast that bank base interest rates would remain at 13 percent for the rest of 1989 before falling to an average 11.5 percent in 1990.

Bank rates have been raised in steps over the past year from 7.5 percent.

Shares in American Medical Surge

Hospital Firm Gets Bid and Considers a Restructuring

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Shares in American Medical International Inc. rose sharply on Monday after the company announced that it had received a $1.7 billion buyout proposal and that it also was considering a separate restructuring plan.

The company's shares were at $21.625, up $3.75, in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

American Medical, a hospital and health-care company based in Beverly Hills, California, said Sunday that the buyout proposal, from a group including its largest individual shareholder, was valued at $24 a share, with $20 to $22 in cash and the rest in securities. The company has 72.7 million shares on a fully diluted basis.

The buyout offer, which would result in American Medical becoming a privately owned company, was made by a group including Dr. M. Lee Pearce, a member of the company's board and owner of 9.4 percent of its shares.

The value of the offer for shares not already owned by Dr. Pearce is $1.6 billion.

American Medical sold 36 hospitals last year to an employee stock ownership plan. The company now owns 49 acute-care and six psychiatric hospitals in the United States and 24 hospitals abroad.

American Medical said it had been "preliminarily advised" that the competing restructuring plan could provide a value of $25 to $29 a share within six to nine months.

The restructuring plan, which American Medical said was developed by an investment banking firm in conjunction with senior management, would include a special cash dividend and would result in the restructured company remaining publicly held.

A spokesman for American Medical, Mick Taylor, declined to elaborate on the restructuring provisions. He added that Richard A. Gilleland, the company's chief executive, did not view the offer by Dr. Pearce's group as hostile.

The two proposals come after eight months of upheaval at the company and speculation that it would be sold, liquidated or restructured. American Medical's board last summer forced the resignation of Walter L. Weisman as chief executive, apparently because of unhappiness at the pace of his efforts to improve profits and raise the company's stock price.

Other major investors in American Medical include members of the Bass family of Texas.

Dr. Pearce's bid is being made with Shamrock Investments Acquisition Corp., a Los Angeles investment concern. Shamrock Investments is not affiliated with Roy E. Disney's Shamrock Holdings.

Polaroid Stockholders to Get Some Damages From Kodak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Polaroid Corp. said Monday that under an agreement ending a hostile takeover attempt it would distribute to shareholders a portion of damages it expects to collect from Eastman Kodak Co.

The agreement calls for Shamrock Holdings Inc. to terminate its bid, which values Polaroid at $3.2 billion. Shamrock is also to end its proxy contest, and both parties are to seek dismissal of all litigation between them, Polaroid said.

The settlement includes a provision that Polaroid distribute to shareholders either through dividends or stock repurchases part of the after-tax proceeds from a copyright infringement suit against Kodak. A trial to determine damages in the suit, which Polaroid has won, is scheduled to begin in Boston next month.

Under the agreement, Polaroid would distribute at least a quarter of the proceeds over $750 million up to $1.2 billion, 33.5 percent of proceeds between $1.2 billion and $2.4 billion, and 50 percent of proceeds above $2.4 billion.

Analysts have estimated the settlement would range from $1 billion to $2 billion.

Shamrock also entered into a standstill agreement under which, for the next 10 years, it will not attempt to acquire control of Polaroid.

In addition, Polaroid said, it has purchased $5 million of advertising on Shamrock's radio and television stations.

Polaroid said it had also paid $20 million to reimburse Shamrock for part of its expenses for the failed takeover bid and ensuing litigation.

Polaroid stock slumped in trading on the New York Stock Exchange after the agreement was announced. It was down $4.625, at $35.875, in late trading Monday.

Shamrock Holdings will own 3.6 million shares of Polaroid after the camera company buys 27 percent of the shares tendered to its $50-per-share buyback, according to Stanley Gold, president of Shamrock. Shamrock is a communications company owned by the family of Roy E. Disney, who is the nephew of the late Walt Disney.

Shamrock, which offered $45 a share for Polaroid stock, was thwarted Thursday by a Delaware court decision clearing the way for Polaroid to repurchase 16 million shares of its stock.

(Reuters, AP)

Sumitomo Bids for Canadian Laser Maker

Reuters

KANATA, Ontario — Lumonics Inc. said on Monday that its board had recommended that the laser company's shareholders accept a 77.5 million Canadian dollar ($65.3 million) takeover bid from Sumitomo Heavy Industries Ltd. of Japan.

The offer is 7.75 Canadian dollars per share.

Lumonics, which has about 10 million shares outstanding, said Noranda Enterprise Ltd., its largest stockholder, had agreed to tender its shares to the bid.

Noranda Enterprise, which owns 31 percent of Lumonics, is a subsidiary of Noranda Inc., the diversified metals company. Sumitomo Heavy, based in Tokyo, is part of a Japanese industrial, financial and services conglomerate.

Lumonics, which specializes in the development and production of lasers, said the proposed sale follows a year-long review of alternatives open to it.

Ownership by Sumitomo would enhance its ability to market its products, the company said.

The acquisition offer, which is to be mailed to shareholders before April 9, is subject to regulatory approval and to there no being no material adverse change in the business of Lumonics.

Lasers have a large number of industrial uses, including alignment and measurement, communications, welding, drilling, and heating.

Loral Plans To Sell Off 2 Divisions

Reuters

NEW YORK — Loral Corp. said Monday that it had decided to sell its aircraft braking and engineered fabrics divisions in an effort to concentrate on its core military electronics business.

The company said unless it received a superior offer, it would sell the two units to Opus Acquisition Corp. — a company formed by Bernard L. Schwartz, Loral's chairman, and Shearson Lehman Hutton Holdings Inc. — for cash and securities valued at $425 million.

The payment will comprise $400 million in cash and subordinated debentures convertible into a 12.5 percent interest in Opus, the company said.

Loral, based in New York, has become an increasingly prominent player in the military electronics field since it acquired Goodyear Aerospace Corp. from Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. last year for $640 million.

Loral said that the two units have sales of about $300 million a year and that it would use the proceeds from the sale to reduce debt and expand in its core businesses.

The company said the divestiture would reduce earnings by 55 cents to 60 cents per share on an annual basis.

DAEWOO: *Bailout Unveiled*

(Continued from first finance page)

try's pampered business conglomerates.

Last year, Daewoo's shipyard had a loss of 170 billion won.

The group said its financial trouble stemmed from a 1978 government move that obliged Daewoo to take over the hugely indebted Koje yard. The yard, which has an annual production capacity of 1.68 million gross tons, has been hard hit in recent years by a worldwide shipping slump, labor strife and the won's appreciation.

The rest of the industry has also been hurt. Of the four major South Korean yards, only the largest, Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., had a profit in 1988. The state-run Korea Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. lost 80 billion won and Samsung Shipbuilding & Heavy Industry Co. lost 25 billion won.

In February, the Seoul government delayed the announcement of a rescue plan for the shipyard after the parent company called the proposal unfair.

Under the plan, the development bank was to make a 150 million won investment and Daewoo Corp. was to invest 400 million. The parent company said the burden should be shared equally by the bank and the Daewoo group.

(Reuters, AFP)

Japan's Steelmakers Expecting Banner Year for Earnings

Reuters

TOKYO — Four of Japan's six major steelmakers will report record profits in the year that ends Friday, company spokesmen said, and analysts expect earnings at all six to grow in the next two years.

"The steel industry is no longer a declining industry," said Makoto Hiranuma, steel analyst at Nomura Research Institute, the research arm of Nomura Securities Co.

The top six are Nippon Steel Corp., NKK Corp., Kawasaki Steel Corp., Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., Kobe Steel Ltd. and Nisshin Steel Co.

"The optimistic profit outlook is mainly due to continuing strong domestic steel demand," Mr. Hiranuma said, "especially from the construction and manufacturing industries, and in particular from automakers." Other positive factors include rising steel export prices and the effects of cost-cutting programs, analysts say.

Japan's steel output in 1987-88 was 101.88 million tons, and the Japan Iron and Steel Federation projected a year ago that output in 1988-89 would be about 99 million tons. But now, it expects output to reach 105 million tons in 1988-89 and around 103 million in 1989-90.

Mr. Hiranuma estimates Japanese steel output at 103 million in 1990-91.

Last Friday, most of the six steelmakers revised upward their current profit forecasts for the financial year. Current profit is before tax, after investments and before extraordinary items.

NKK, Kawasaki Steel, Kobe Steel and Nisshin expect record profits. NKK forecast 100 billion yen after 41.50 billion a year earlier and Kawasaki 94 billion after 26.44 billion. Kobe forecast profit of 47 billion after 8.37 billion a year earlier, and Nisshin 53 billion after 28.94 billion.

Sumitomo Metal expects current profit of 86 billion yen in 1988-89 against 16.02 billion a year earlier. Nippon Steel expects about 160 billion yen against 62.16 billion.

The six companies have announced hefty increases in planned capital investment in 1989-90 to a total of 528.4 billion yen, up 26.7 percent.

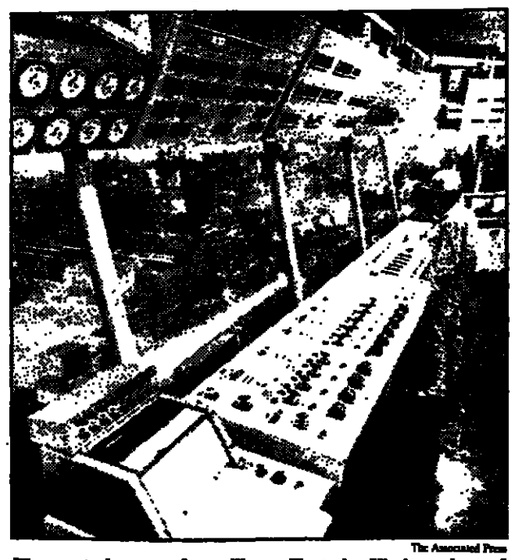
Most of this will go for cost-cutting and diversification, and on plant to produce high-grade steel used in cars and electronic goods, spokesmen said.

The six companies cut output, slashed work forces and moved into biotechnology, computers, electronics and leisure as a result of the Japanese industry's downturn in 1985 through 1987.

The steel industry was hit hard by the yen's sharp appreciation against the dollar, and by competition from South Korea and other countries. The six big steelmakers posted current losses of 48.9 billion yen in 1986-87.

Now, Mr. Hiranuma forecasts the six will post a record combined 552 billion yen in current profits in 1988-89, up 201.6 percent from a year earlier. He expects the steel companies' profits to reach 626 billion yen in 1989-90 and 675 billion in 1990-91.

Input costs are expected to continue rising in 1989-90 because of higher raw materials prices, said Minoru Hasegawa, an analyst at Daiwa Research Institute.



The Associated Press

The control room of a rolling mill at the Kimitsu plant of Nippon Steel Corp., leader of Japan's big six steelmakers.

Good Prospects for Cathay Pacific's Profit

Reuters

HONG KONG — Despite questions about its investment management, stock analysts are confident Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. will post improved profit of 2.7 billion to 2.8 billion Hong Kong dollars ($346.7 million to $359.5 million) for 1988.

The results for calendar 1988 are due Tuesday. Cathay Pacific, Hong Kong's major airline, reported net profit of 2.12 billion dollars for 1987.

The carrier is expected to boost its 1988 passenger load factor to about 77 percent from 1987's 73.6 percent. Passengers carried rose 22 percent to 6 million in 1988, a Cathay Pacific spokeswoman said.

First-half figures released last August showed the company's net finance charges had risen to 418.2 million dollars from 172.3 million the previous year. Cathay, 50.23 percent owned by Swire Pacific Ltd., blamed the increase on lower returns from investment funds.

"Cathay's interim was badly received because it took a bit on its bond portfolio," said Christopher Munden, manager of research at Elders Roach Asia Ltd., a securities company.

Analysts said investment income for the first half of 1988 had fallen to around 43 million dollars from 263 million in the immediately preceding half-year.

But airline operations performed well in the first half, aided by steady oil prices and a passenger load factor exceeding an average break-even point of 65 percent.

Earnings per share for 1988 are expected to range from 96 to 98 cents, up from 74.3 cents in fiscal 1987, and the total dividend is likely to be in the region of 34 to 37 cents, compared with 28 cents last year, analysts said.

The only cloud on the horizon, late delivery of new 747-400 aircraft from Boeing Co., will not affect 1988 figures, said Phillip Chan, manager of equities research at Mansion House Securities.

The delivery delays have forced Cathay Pacific to rework its existing routings and could hold back earnings growth next year, said Mr. Munden of Elders Roach.

The airline still plans to expand. It will add Sapporo in Japan to its network of 37 cities in 25 countries and double its flights to London to two a day from July.

Few analysts expect the 1988 results to have much of an impact on Cathay Pacific's share price.

The stock closed 5 cents lower, at 9.30 dollars, on Thursday. Hong Kong's stock exchange was closed Friday and Monday.

FIF INTERNATIONAL

Fonds Commun de Placement Luxembourgeois
39, Allée Scheffer, Luxembourg.

DISTRIBUTION DES REVENUS DE L'EXERCICE CLÔTURÉ LE 31 DECEMBRE 1988 POUR LE COMPARTIMENT "DIVERSIFIÉ" UNIQUEMENT

(COUPON Nº 2

La politique d'investissement menée au cours de la période du 1er janvier 1988 au 31 décembre 1988 permet la distribution de U.S. $0,35 à chacune des parts "A" existant au 7 avril 1989, date à laquelle le coupon nº 2 sera mis en paiement aux guichets chargés du service financier cités dans le prospectus d'émission.
Les parts "B" ne donnent pas droit à la distribution du dividende.
Les porteurs de parts "A" auront la faculté, jusqu'au 31 mai 1989, d'utiliser le produit du coupon précité à la souscription de nouvelles parts, sans devoir acquitter les frais d'émission prévus dans le règlement respectif du fonds. Dans ce cas, le réinvestissement se fera sur base de la valeur d'inventaire de la part valable le jour de l'opération. Ces conditions seront également valables pour le montant en espèces qui sera versé en complément du produit de l'encaissement du coupon, pour parfaire à l'unité supérieure le nombre de parts à souscrire.

Banque Dépositaire, Agent Financier à Luxembourg
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
LUXEMBOURG
39, Allée Scheffer, Luxembourg.

OFFSHORE WORLDWIDE
managed through
LIECHTENSTEIN

- Offshore Companies/Trusts/ Foundations/Banks.
- Worldwide incorporations, nominee services.
- Full confidential services.
- Full administrative services
- Excellent banking connections
- Feasibility and marketing studies.
- Legal and fiscal considerations.
- Answering service, mail box, fax.

Write or fax for free booklet:
MGS AG, Im Lutzfeld 311,
9493 Mauren, Liechtenstein
Fax 0041-75-34062

FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS N.V.

Registered Office: Schottegatweg-Oost 130, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNED SESSION OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SHAREHOLDERS

Please take notice that an adjourned session of the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders of Fidelity American Assets N.V. (the "Corporation") will be reconvened at 2:00 p.m. at Schottegatweg-Oost 130, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on April 24, 1989. The Annual General Assembly was adjourned on March 21, 1989.

The following matters are on the agenda for this assembly:

1. Report of the Management.
2. Election of the Managing Directors.
   The Chairman of Management proposes the re-election of the following seven present Managing Directors, Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M.S. Patton, H.F. van den Hoven and AMACO Holdings & Trust Company N.V.;
3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1988;
4. Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders, including payment of an interim dividend in respect of the fiscal year ended November 30, 1988 and authorization of the Managing Directors to declare additional dividends in respect of fiscal 1988 if necessary to enable the Fund to qualify for "distributor" status under United Kingdom tax law.
5. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.
6. Such other business as may properly come before the Assembly.

Approval of each item of the Agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast at the Assembly. A form of proxy may be obtained from the following institutions:

Compagnie Fiduciaire
13, Boulevard de la Foire,
LUXEMBOURG.

Fidelity International (C.I.) Limited
9 Bond Street,
St. Helier, Jersey,
CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Fidelity International Management Holdings Limited
Oak Hill House
130 Tonbridge Road
Hildenborough
Kent TN11 9DZ, ENGLAND.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the Institutions listed above, to the Corporation at the following address:

Fidelity American Assets N.V.
c/o Amaco Holdings & Trust Company N.V.
Post Office Box 305
Curaçao
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares obtained and filed in the manner described in the preceding sentence. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit their shares, or a certificate of deposit therefore, with the Corporation at Schottegatweg-Oost 130, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefore, which receipt will entitle said bearer shareholder to exercise such rights.

Shareholders may vote at the adjourned session of the Assembly with either the proxy received in connection with the March 21 Assembly or with a newly prepared proxy obtained in the same manner as the old proxy. If a shareholder has already mailed his old proxy and does not wish to change his vote at the adjourned session of the Assembly, he should not mail the new proxy because the old proxy will be voted at the adjourned session of the Assembly. If a shareholder has already mailed his old proxy and wishes to change his vote, he should mail the new proxy and it, rather than the old proxy, will be voted at the adjourned session of the Assembly.

All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 1:00 p.m. on April 24, 1989, in order to be voted at the Assembly.

By order of the Management
Charles T.M. Collis
Secretary.

FINANCIAL NEWS FROM B.A.T INDUSTRIES

Record £1,641m Pre-tax Profit

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

£1 = $1.81 at 31.12.88 ($1.88 at 31.12.87)	Year to December 1988	Year to December 1987	Change
GROUP TURNOVER	**£17,653m**	£17,208m	**+3%**
PRE-TAX PROFIT	**£1,641m**	£1,394m	**+18%**
EARNINGS PER SHARE	**62.81p**	52.78p	**+19%**
DIVIDENDS PER SHARE	**20.10p**	16.90p	**+19%**

- B.A.T Industries reinforced its position as one of Britain's most successful enterprises – pre-tax profit up 18% to record £1,641 million. Final dividend 12.50p.
- Acquisition of Farmers Group, Inc completed in December.
- Tobacco profits +5% to £756 million – B&W and BATCo very good year, with strong export growth. Non-tobacco activities contributed 54% of Group profit.
- £442 million profit from financial services +66% – excellent year for Eagle Star and Allied Dunbar. Lower single premiums and unit trusts reduced turnover.
- Record year for Argos and Marshall Field's; overall retailing profit flat. Paper and pulp profit £214 million – progress by Appleton and Wiggins Teape.
- Net borrowings increased to 66.5% of shareholders' equity, after paying £2.9 billion consideration for Farmers.

B·A·T INDUSTRIES
FINANCIAL SERVICES · RETAILING · PAPER · TOBACCO

Full financial statements will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies and carry an unqualified audit report.
The full results are being posted to shareholders and copies are available from the Company Secretary, B.A.T Industries p.l.c. Windsor House 50 Victoria Street London SW1H 0NL

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: *U.S. Currency Rises Despite Fed Sales*

(Continued from first finance page) ently triggered by a big order for the currency by a Middle Eastern trader who bought dollars for Swiss francs and yen.

The dollar also climbed against the yen after a senior official from Japan's Finance Ministry indicated Monday that the government did not feel it necessary to intervene to slow the rise in the U.S. currency.

"There is a consensus among industrialized countries that the present situation in the market is not uncomfortable," the official was quoted as saying in news reports. "The situation of the Japanese economy is not such that we have to consider inflation as an imminent and real danger," he added.

Dealers said the dollar's rise above 132 yen partly also reflected growing political concerns in Japan related to the Recruit Cosmos Co. stock trading scandal.

Rumors that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was "about to be arrested led to some deterioration" in the Japanese currency, said Françoise Soares-Kemp, a dealer at Crédit Suisse.

Market analysts also noted that while the Fed has hinted it will not raise interest rates in the near future, yield differentials continue to favor the dollar over many other currencies because of the central bank's sharp tightening last month.

Dealers said that the combination of the Recruit scandal and high U.S. rates, as well as the selling pressure on the yen from high oil prices, could boost the dollar to 135 yen in April.

"I don't think the dollar has seen the top yet," said Hiroaki Shukuzawa, senior assistant general manager at the Sumitomo Bank. "I don't see any strong reason to buy yen and sell dollars."

"The point is whether the United States can maintain the current level of high interest rates," added Ryohei Takashima, chief corporate trader at the Bank of Tokyo.

Also, the start of the new Japanese fiscal year on April 1 is expected to prompt Japanese institutional investors to restart overseas investment programs. That is likely to boost demand for dollars, currency dealers added.

These factors should override the recent mixed batch of U.S. economic indicators which have sparked some fear the United States may be headed for slower economic growth but with higher inflation.

In the context of international policy coordination, many traders expect the Fed to maintain rates at their current high levels as long as the current inflationary threat persists.

Dealers said Japan and European nations are likely to refrain from raising their interest rates to avoid a competitive round of rate rises, which economists fear could spur a market collapse such as the one in October 1987.

There had been some speculation that Japanese interest rates could go up after the new fiscal year begins on April 1, but that has faded, leaving the Japanese currency without much support, dealers said.

Dealers added that there has also been heavy demand for dollars in Tokyo in advance this week's U.S. Treasury note auction.

The Treasury plans to sell $9.25 billion of two-year notes on Tuesday and and $7.5 billion of four-year notes on Wednesday.

"The auctions this week have generated a lot of interest" from Japanese investors, said Ms. Soares-Kemp of Crédit Suisse.

TAIWAN: *Controls to End*

(Continued from first finance page) nent basis and four other banks, local or foreign, on a rotating basis.

The central bank made the announcement after currency trading in Taipei had closed. The Taiwan dollar logged a record one-day drop against the U.S. currency, falling to 3.66 cents, or 27.3 to one U.S. dollar, from 3.68 on Saturday. Volume swelled to $427 million from $219.5 million. On Friday, a Taiwan dollar had been worth 3.69 U.S. cents.

Dealers said market sentiment was extremely uncertain after news of currency talks last week between Washington and Taipei.

Lee Kun-yu, a vice president of the local branch of Chemical Bank, said central bank intervention might diminish but still would be present because of the small size of the market.

Taiwan first liberalized its foreign-exchange market in July 1987 by allowing individuals and companies each to remit $5 million a year outside the country. But it still limits inward remittance to $50,000 in a move to curb capital inflow.

(AFP, Reuters)

U.S. Rice Growers Look to Japan Market

By James H. Kim
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As they prepare for their annual planting, farmers in the Sacramento Valley in northern California, the American Rice Bowl, are trying again to see whether there is a way to open Japan's tightly sealed rice market.

The first indication of whether they have been successful will come in May, when the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, must provide a list of countries that have engaged in unfair trade with the United States.

If Japan is on that list, officials in Tokyo could come under pressure to give the U.S. rice growers a share of Japan's market.

The list, due May 30, is required by the Trade Act of 1988. Countries on the list could become subject to retaliatory measures that the law requires.

"Japan is the ideal opportunity for the rice producer," said Douglas B. McGeoghegan, a rice farmer in the Sacramento Valley. "We're just asking for the opportunity to compete, not a chance to slam-dunk them."

Their quest for the "ideal opportunity," so far unsuccessful, highlights a controversy between two countries that offers a telling glimpse of the consequences of trade liberalization and the influence of national character on economics.

In October, Clayton K. Yeutter, then the U.S. trade representative, turned down a much-publicized request to investigate the way the Japanese keep foreign rice out of their $35 billion-a-year market. He ruled that the proper forum for the dispute was the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, where the issue has languished within the overall question of freer agricultural trade.

But officials of the U.S. Rice Millers' Association, which filed the initial request, say they might refile the complaint with Mrs. Hills, if the issue is not clarified in May.

"We're pretty much in a holding pattern," said Vince Zortman of the association.

Many American rice farmers, who produced 4.1 million metric tons in the 1987 season, which ended on Aug. 1, 1988, say they cannot hold on forever, even though their immediate economic prospects are far from dire.

According to Janet Livesey, an economist with the Department of Agriculture, net income for rice growers rose from $696 million for the year ended Aug. 1, 1985, to $836 million for the 1987 season, and is expected to rise to $901 million for the season ending Aug. 1.

By all accounts, however, the 1985 farm bill, the federal subsidy program, has largely been responsible.

"If it weren't for the government program, we wouldn't be surviving," said Phil B. Illerich, who tills 200 acres (80 hectares) of farmland in the Sacramento Valley. "The government is making us competitive."

Measuring the exact amount of subsidies varies according to accounting procedures. Based on the formulas of the farm program, subsidies rise when prices fall and drop when prices rise.

According to Ms. Livesey's calculations, in the 1986 season, subsidies hit a peak of $902 million. This year, they are expected to reach $850 million.

"That's the magic of the farm program," said Gene Rosera, an economist with the department. "The more we spend, the better year they ought to have."

But many farmers, most of whom are sensitive to the appearance of dependency on the government, wonder how long such generous programs will last in a time of fiscal constraint. The current farm bill expires in 1990.

"We're aware that income support is going to be squeezed," said Mr. Zortman of the Rice Millers' Association. That is why, many say, the Japanese market is so important.

If Japan ceded 10 percent of its market over four years, as American farmers want, U.S. exports would rise by 950,000 metric tons and the world price for japonica rice would increase by 40 percent as the Japanese bid up the price of foreign rice, a study commissioned by the Rice Millers' Association has shown.

The Japanese have reached agreements in other agricultural markets. Last year, the United States and Japan signed an agreement that is expected to increase the imports of American processed food products. But rice is different.

But all this depends on Japan, where rice has long been a symbol of the nation's identity, though its cultural status is slowly waning.

The Japanese have reached agreements in other agricultural markets. Last year, the United States and Japan signed an agreement that is expected to increase the imports of American processed food products.

Japan also agreed to eventually dismantle quotas on imports of beef, oranges and orange juice. And two years ago, Mr. Yeutter succeeded in opening the Japanese cigarette market.

"Rice is different," said Nobutoshi Akao, an economics minister with the Japanese Embassy in Washington. "We've been cultivating rice since time immemorial, since before Christ."

The Japanese method of subsidy and protection, which essentially blocks rice imports in the name of national security, is different from the American approach, which government officials have often said is a necessary response to unfairly protected markets abroad.

In Japan, the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, known as Zenchu, buys rice from the growers and sells it to distributors for sale to the consumer. It sets prices once a year and artificially props up an industry that produced 10.6 million metric tons of rice in 1987. A metric ton equals about 2,200 pounds.

The system was set up after World War II to insure steady production of rice at a time of severe food shortages. As the country rebuilt, the system increasingly served to protect the interests of the farm community, insuring high prices.

Bearing the brunt of the high-cost system are the Japanese consumers.

In the absence of imports, the consumers pay about eight times as much for rice as Americans pay. The Rice Council's study predicted that the price of Japanese rice would fall 17 percent over four years if its request were accepted.

"You would think that the consumers would be in revolt, but they are not," said Susan MacKnight, chief economist with the Japan Economic Institute, a research organization financed by the Japanese government. "But you're seeing a change in just how much they're willing to pay — it's less and less."

As the Japanese eat less rice and more bread and noodles, and as the country endures more criticism from abroad, domestic calls to reform the country's rice policy are no longer anathema.

The powerful Federation of Economic Organizations, known as the Keidanren; the Japan Federation of Employers' Association, known as the Nikkeiren, and a number of academic leaders have called for the gradual decontrol of the rice industry.

Under the pressure, the government reduced the amount it pays rice producers by 5.9 percent in 1987 and 4.6 percent in 1988.

"We have to protect the rice farmer," said Mr. Akao of the Japanese Embassy in Washington. "At the same time there has to be a more rational way."

Real Estate Developer Acquires 2 Ritz Hotels

By Milt Freudenheim
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mohamed A. Hadid, a Washington, D.C., real estate developer, has agreed to pay up to $150 million in cash and assumed debt for the Ritz-Carlton hotels in New York and Washington.

Mr. Hadid has also agreed to pay more than $14 million to renovate the two hotels, according to an agreement announced Friday.

Mr. Hadid, 40 years old, was born is Israel but came to Washington as a teenager with his father, a Palestinian journalist for the Voice of America. He is now a U.S. citizen.

John B. Coleman, who placed the hotels under the protection of Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy code in 1986, will be a minority partner in the two hotels, lawyers for Mr. Hadid and Mr. Coleman said Friday.

The Hadid Development Co., based in Rosslyn, Virginia, already owns a hotel in Houston, which it has renamed the Ritz-Carlton, and is building Ritz-Carlton hotels in Aspen, Colorado, and Scottsdale, Arizona.

Mr. Hadid said Friday that he was also negotiating to buy Mr. Coleman's Tremont and Whitehall hotels in Chicago and about 1.4 million square feet (129,000 square meters) of office, residential and shopping space, also in Chicago.

Mr. Hadid said the New York and Washington hotels would continue to be managed by the Ritz-Carlton Hotels Co., based in Atlanta. That concern is owned by W.B. Johnson Properties Co.

Ritz-Carlton Hotels bought the name and the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Boston in 1983. It currently owns or manages 11 hotels under that name.

The Ritz-Carlton in New York was formerly called the Navarro. Mr. Coleman, a Bostonian, bought the Navarro in 1979 for $15 million, changed the name and spent $40 million on renovations.

Mr. Coleman had previously said he was having cash-flow problems but had enough assets to cover his debts. He had begun the Chapter 11 proceedings when a lawsuit was filed against his Chicago hotels by a partner, Whitemont Associates.

Jeffrey Tanenbaum, a lawyer at Weil Gotshal & Manges in New York, a firm representing Mr. Coleman, said the unsecured creditors for the New York and Washington hotels had tentatively agreed to accept 56 cents on the dollar. The amount of their payment, about $27 million, is being negotiated.

Mr. Tanenbaum said Judge Burton Lifland signed an order Friday in federal bankruptcy court in New York after receiving a summary of plans for paying creditors. Partnership agreements specifying Mr. Coleman's minority share, secured by a down payment of $20 million, are to be presented to the creditors' committee next Thursday.

Chase Manhattan Bank, the largest unsecured creditor, says it is owed $35 million, Mr. Tanenbaum said. Mr. Coleman disputes that amount.

The secured creditors include Travelers Life and Annuity, which has a lien of about $40 million on the Washington Ritz-Carlton, and California Federal Savings & Loan Association, which has a lien of about $50 million on the New York hotel, Mr. Tanenbaum said.

Richard A. Gross, a lawyer with Foley Hoag & Eliot in Washington, said that Mr. Hadid's net worth was more than $100 million and that he would finance the hotel deal with partners and bank loans. The deal is subject to confirmation by Judge Lifland and the creditors on June 30 and must be consummated by July 31.

Mr. Hadid also said he planned to spend $100 million in Aspen after outbidding Donald J. Trump, the New York developer, for 80 acres (32 hectares) there. In the Aspen deal, Mr. Hadid had agreed to provide low-cost housing for 297 hotel employees and build a $4 million ice rink and park.

Mr. Hadid recently sold the former Greyhound bus terminal in Washington to Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., based in Toronto, for $72 million. He said he is building 300 homes in Virginia that are expected to sell for $400,000 to $3 million.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune.
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Now Printed in New York For Same Day Service in Key American Cities.

To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S.:
1-800-882 2884.
(In New York, call: 212-752 3890.)
Or write: International Herald Tribune, 850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Or Telex: 427175. Or Fax: 212-755 8785.

Monday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
A										
[illegible]										
B-C										
[illegible]										
D-E-F										
[illegible]										
G-H-I										
[illegible]										
J-K-L										
[illegible]										
M-N										
[illegible]										
O-P-Q										
[illegible]										
R-S										
[illegible]										
T-U-V										
[illegible]										
W-X-Y-Z										
[illegible]										

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

LEO BURNETT S.A. PUBLICIDAD

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE IN ASSOCIATION WITH ACTUALIDAD ECONOMICA AND LEO BURNETT S.A. INVITE YOU TO A MAJOR CONFERENCE

Actualidad Económica

Luis Croissier *Carlos Solchaga* *Apolonio Ruiz Ligero* *Jose Barrionuevo*

SPAIN & EUROPE: 1993 & BEYOND

AT THE PALACE HOTEL, MADRID, ON APRIL 11, 1989

With the Presidency of the European Commission in the first semester of 1989 and the completion of full economic integration as close as 1992, Spain is consolidating her position in the emerging unified Europe. The conference will examine the outlook for the Spanish economy and assess Spain's competitiveness into the 1990's. Simultaneous Spanish-English translation will be available at all times. To register for this exceptional international conference, please complete and return the registration form below.

THE PROGRAM

APRIL 10

21:00 DINNER - PALACE HOTEL
Guest Speaker: **Pedro Solbes Mira,** Secretary of State to the EEC.

APRIL 11

9:30 Chairman's Introductory Remarks
9:45 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR SPAIN INTO THE 1990's
Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Economy and Finance
10:30 BRUSSELS PROGRESS REPORT
Etienne Reuter, Chief Spokesman for Bruce Millan, Regional Policy, European Commission.
11:00 TOWARDS THE SINGLE MARKET: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR SPAIN
Apolonio Ruiz Ligero, Secretary of State for Trade.
11:45 COFFEE.
12:15 THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CLIMATE AND SPANISH COMPETITIVENESS: 1992 AND BEYOND
Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, President, Uralita (Grupo).
Cándido Velázquez-Gaztelu, Chairman, Telefónica.
Apolinar Rodriguez, Secretary of UGT Federate Activity.
Luis Croissier, Chairman, National Securities Board.
Manuel Guasch, Chairman, FASA Renault.
14:00 LUNCH.
ROLE OF LATIN AMERICA IN THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF EUROPE
Guest Luncheon Speaker: ***Mario Vargas Llosa,** Peruvian writer, Presidential Candidate.
16:00 SPANISH ADVERTISING IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT
Donald Gunn, Senior Vice President, Director, Creative Resources Worldwide, Leo Burnett.
16:00 THE OUTLOOK FOR THE SPANISH MEDIA
Jesus de Polanco, President, *El Pais.*
17:00 THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF BANKING, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT IN SPAIN
Alfonso Escámez, Chairman, Banco Central.
Julio Calleja, Chairman, BNP
Moderator: **Rafael Termes,** President, Spanish Bankers Association.
18:15 THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM: INITIATIVES TO COMPETE IN EUROPE
Jose Barrionuevo, Minister for Transport, Communications and Tourism.
18:45 CLOSING REMARKS
19:00 Close of Conference.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

REGISTRATION FORM

Please return the conference registration form to:
International Herald Tribune,
Conference Office,
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH.
Tel.: (44 1) 379 4302. Fax: (44 1) 240 2254; or:
Actualidad Economica
Conference Division,
C/. Recoletos, 1, 28001 Madrid.
Tel.: (34 1) 431 0917. Fax: (34 1) 276 8150.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned, less 10,000 Ptas., for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before March 31. Cancellations after March 31 will be charged the full fee. Substitutions may be made at any time.

Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held April 11, 1989 in Madrid. The fee for the conference is 60,000 Ptas. or the equivalent in a convertible currency.

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please invoice

Surname _____
First Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
City/Country _____
Telephone _____ Telex _____ 28-3-89

The Taiwan (R.O.C.) Fund

Units Of Beneficial Interest

International Depositary Receipts evidencing Beneficial Certificates representing 1,000 Units

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the Unitholders and the holders of the International Depositary Receipts ("IDRs") that a Meeting of the Unitholders of The Taiwan (R.O.C.) Fund ("the Fund") will be held at the offices of International Investment Trust Company Limited at 167 Fu Hsing North Road, 17th Floor, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China on April 18, 1989 at 10:00 a.m. (Taipei time), or at such later time as is made necessary by adjournment, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, adopting the following extraordinary resolution:

"THAT the investment contract between International Investment Trust Company Limited (the "Manager") and Central Trust of China (the "Custodian"), effective September 29, 1983, as amended (the "Investment Contract"), be hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following new Articles 19.2 and 19.3:

19.2 The Terms of the Transaction, as described in the Prospectus/Proxy Statement dated March 17, 1989, are authorized, approved and consented to by the Unitholders' meeting held on April 18, 1989, or any adjournment thereof, pursuant to Article 18.1 of the Investment Contract, and the Manager and the Custodian are authorized to implement and complete the Transaction as described in such Prospectus/Proxy Statement.

19.3 Upon the completion of the Transaction referred to in Article 19.2 above, this Investment Contract shall be amended and restated to read in its entirety in substantially the form of the Amended and Restated Investment Contract attached as Appendix A to the Prospectus/Proxy Statement dated March 17, 1989."

The Terms of the Transaction referred to in the extraordinary resolution above include:

1. Authorizing the Manager and the Custodian to implement the Transaction, including the incurrence and payment of all related fees and expenses;

2. Immediate cessation of the right to redeem the Units represented by the IDRs (to be reinstated if the Manager postpones or abandons the Transaction);

3. Approval of certain distributions, including distributions of bonus Units (redeemable at the option of IDR-holders if certain prescribed actions are taken on or before April 14, 1989 or, in the case of instructions submitted through Euro-clear or CEDEL S.A., April 12, 1989);

4. Approval of the transfer of the assets constituting the Fund to The R.O.C. Taiwan Fund (the "Trust"), a business trust organized under the laws of Massachusetts, United States of America, and the cancellation and replacement of Units and bonus Units by shares of the Trust ("Shares");

5. Approval of an amended and restated investment contract, which will supersede the Investment Contract and become effective on the completion of the Transaction;

6. Approval of a public offering of Shares;

7. Approval of the listing of the Shares on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE");

8. Approval of the representation of the Shares issued in place of the Units represented by the IDRs by a temporary global certificate for a period of 90 days. Delivery of evidence of the right to receive such Shares will not constitute good delivery for Shares sold through the facilities of the NYSE.

9. Authorizing the Manager, in certain circumstances, to postpone or abandon the Transaction;

10. Termination of the deposit agreement pursuant to which the IDRs have been issued; and

11. Delisting the IDRs and Units from the London Stock Exchange.

The full details of the Terms of the Transaction are described in the Prospectus/Proxy Statement dated March 17, 1989.

Upon the completion of the Transaction, the deposit agreement pursuant to which the IDRs are issued will be terminated.

Under the terms of the Investment Contract, only Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Brussels Office ("the Depositary"), as the sole registered holder of all the Units in the Fund, is entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting. However, the terms of the IDRs provide that on matters such as the proposed Transaction, the Depositary shall, so far as practicable, endeavour to vote in accordance with the instructions it receives in writing from the holders of the IDRs and that it may not vote Units represented by an IDR on such a matter in the absence of written voting instructions from such holders.

Copies of the Prospectus/Proxy Statement, voting instruction forms and redemption option exercise forms are available upon application to the Depositary at its address noted below. United Kingdom holders of IDRs may be asked to confirm that they fall within Article 9(3) of the Financial Services Act 1986 (Investment Advertisements) (Exemptions) Order 1988 when requesting such documents.

Completed voting instruction forms and redemption option exercise forms together with any related required documents must be returned to the Depositary by 5:00 p.m. (Brussels time), April 14, 1989 or, if they are transmitted through Euro-clear or CEDEL S.A., April 12, 1989 in order to be effective.

The Taiwan (R.O.C.) Fund

International Investment Trust Company Limited
as Manager

167 Fu Hsing North Road
17th floor
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

Attention: President
Telephone number: 886-2-713-7702
Telecopy number: 886-2-717-3077
Telex number: 13614 INTRUST

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Brussels Office
as Depositary

Avenue des Arts 3.5
1040 Brussels
Belgium

Attention: Securities Department
Telephone number: 32-2-508-8215
Telecopy number: 32-2-512-4977
Telex number: 21752 MORBK

SPORTS

Questions Raised on Rose Memorabilia

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — A New Jersey baseball memorabilia collector, Alan Rosen, says he knows of five to 10 people who claim to have the bat that the Cincinnati Reds manager Pete Rose used for his record-setting 4,192d base hit.

The Cincinnati Enquirer reported Saturday that the authenticity of other items supposedly used by Rose is being questioned by other prominent collectors.

Major League Baseball is investigating what it characterizes as serious allegations against Rose, but has declined to reveal the nature of the accusations. Sources have said that the investigation includes accusations that Rose bet on baseball games.

In an interview Saturday, Rose said that his insurance agent, Steve Wolter, has the bat used to break Ty Cobb's all-time hit record.

Wolter, a Cincinnati resident, who also purchased the automobile Rose received on the night of his record-breaking hit, paid $175,000 for a bat and ball said to have been used for Rose's record-breaking hit, the Dayton Daily News reported last week. A woman who identified herself as Wolter's wife confirmed that they have such a bat, the Daily News said. Rose refused to comment on reports that he had sold the bat.

Rosen, of Montvale, New Jersey, and another collector, Lew Lipset, told the Enquirer that Barry Halper, a leading New Jersey collector, also has a bat that he says was used on Sept. 11, 1985, for the record-breaking hit.

Lipset, of Centereach, New York, said he thought another bat represented as the one used to set the record was owned by an Oregon collector, Dennis Walker, whose collection disappeared after he died in 1987.

Walker purchased a number of valuable items from Rose, including the diamond-studded belt Rose received as athlete of the year in 1975. Baseball Card News magazine said Walker owed Rose more than $70,000 when he died, the newspaper said. The belt, valued at $30,000 at the time it was awarded, has not been located by authorities.

A Los Angeles dealer, Lou Castanza, told the newspaper that he has seen up to three dozen of Rose's jerseys, all supposedly game-worn, in the possession of a single dealer.

"One of the jokes in the hobby is that if you go to a show anywhere in the country and told a dealer you wanted a (game-worn) Rose jersey, he could say, 'What year? What size? What color?' " Lipset said.

Rose wore several jerseys on the night of his record hit, and one newspaper photo taken that night shows him with three of the shirts.

Castanza said he purchased a jersey from Rose's hit No. 4,191 for $20,000, but backed out of bidding for the jersey for No. 4,192 because of his concerns about how many there might be.

The Reds' owner, Marge Schott, claims to have possession of one jersey Rose wore on the night he broke the record. Bill Guilfoile, a spokesman for the Baseball Hall of Fame, said that Rose's attorney, Reuven Katz, had promised to lend another to the hall.

Capitals Climb Out of Rut to Win NHL Division

The Associated Press

LANDOVER, Maryland — The Washington Capitals are the regular-season champions of the Patrick Division of the National Hockey League.

Finally.

It is not so much that the Capitals have been around a long time (they joined the NHL in 1974); it is simply that they always seem to fall short of expectations, their own included.

Washington ended five consecutive seasons as division runner-up Sunday when it defeated the New York Islanders, 3-2, and the New York Rangers lost to the Pittsburgh Penguins, 6-4.

"It means a lot to me personally, a lot to the players," said Bryan Murray, the Capitals' coach since November 1981.

Entering this season, Murray had directed Washington to the playoffs six years in a row, five straight second-place finishes and three 100-point seasons.

But the Capitals had never finished first, and still haven't advanced past the division playoffs.

Washington is only the third team to win the Patrick Division regular season title. Philadelphia has won it eight times, the Islanders, six.

Some late-season trades have clicked. Washington has won eight consecutive games, and the players believe they can take home the Stanley Cup.

The Capitals were down 1-0 Sunday after two periods and 2-1 shortly thereafter. John Druce then scored at 7:22 of the third period and Dino Ciccarelli made the winning shot at 17:12.

Washington had won only once previously this season in the 20 games in which it had trailed entering the third period.

Don Beaupre, the goaltender for the Capitals, said: "The way things are going now, we are confident we can win any game."

And a little luck never hurts. Druce's shot hit a skate en route to the net, Ciccarelli's hit a stick.

It was the 41st goal for Ciccarelli this season and his ninth in seven games since he was traded March 7 from Minnesota.

"It's fun (being with the Capitals)," he said. "The fans are into it, you're surrounded by quality players. It's a great feeling around here."

New York almost pulled even in the final minute after a scramble in front of Beaupre.

"I put my glove on top of the puck; it was inches from the goal line," Beaupre said. "(Randy Wood) kept poking at it, trying to stuff it in, but the whistle blew."

Wood had given New York a 2-1 lead with his 14th goal at 6:47 of the third. Calle Johansson of the Capitals had made it 1-1 at 4:20, registering his first goal since he was traded March 6 from Buffalo.

Pat LaFontaine opened the scoring at 5:51 of the second period, with his 40th goal.

Simpson Wins Golf Classic in New Orleans

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — Tim Simpson made three birdies over the back nine Sunday to pass Greg Norman and win the $750,000 USF&G Classic with a final-round 3-under-par 69.

It was only the second professional victory for Simpson in a career that began in 1977. He won the Southern Open in 1985.

Simpson, who pocketed $135,000, won $200,748 last year for 56th on the money list and had won $84,418 in nine tournaments this year. His four-round total was 274, 14 under par. *(See Scoreboard)*

Norman finished two strokes back, tied with Hal Sutton at 276, worth $66,000 each.

Norman led Simpson by a stroke going into Sunday's final round, and Sutton was two strokes behind the leader.

Mark Hayes finished fourth at 278, despite a bogey on No. 18 that left him with a final round of 68.

Tom Kite failed in his bid for a third straight tournament victory, shooting a 73 on Sunday.

Kite, the season's leading money winner, won at Bay Hill and the Players Championship and was seeking to accomplish what was last done by Gary Player in 1978.

His four-day total of 286 was 2-under for the tournament, good for a tie for 25th with seven others.

AP

Tim Simpson: $135,000 prize.

Kathy Willens/The Associated Press

Unseeded Jana Novotna, who upset Pam Shriver in straight sets.

Curren Beats Connors, Lendl Wins in Florida

The Associated Press

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida — Kevin Curren beat Jimmy Connors on Sunday by rallying from a two-set deficit for the second time in the International Players Championships.

Curren, seeded 13th, needed four hours to win the fourth-round match, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. Curren also came back from two sets down to beat Glenn Layendecker in the first round, and he won a five-set match over Scott Davis in the third round.

"It's a tough way to make a living," Curren said.

The loss by the fourth-seeded Connors left No. 1 Ivan Lendl as the lone survivor among the top four men's seeds as the tournament goes into its second week.

Lendl swept No. 15 Andres Gomez of Ecuador on Sunday. Aaron Krickstein, the No. 10 seed, lost the first set but still beat Jaime Yzaga of Peru.

In women's action, No. 4 Pam Shriver lost in straight sets to unseeded Jana Novotna of Czechoslovakia, No. 2 Chris Evert swept No. 9 Mary Joe Fernandez, No. 11 Helen Kelesi beat No. 8 Katerina Maleeva, and No. 5 Zina Garrison won in 53 minutes over unseeded Laura Golarsa.

Curren has beaten Connors both times they have played this year, and the series between the two is now tied 5-5.

Shriver said she was not upset about losing to Novotna.

"All my priorities have changed," Shriver said following a 7-5, 6-4 loss, her first in four meetings with Novotna. "Right now I'm sort of a person of ideas."

Shriver, 26, said she has decided to concentrate on Grand Slam events and doubles.

Evert, 34, won the final four games to beat Fernandez, a fellow South Floridian who is half Evert's age, 7-5, 6-2.

"She makes me work hard," Evert said. "She keeps me out there a long time. But I was going to stay out there all day, if I had to, to win the match."

Lendl won in straight sets for the fourth consecutive time, beating Gomez 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. Lendl said he was unaffected by the early-round upsets of second-seeded Mats Wilander and third-seeded Andre Agassi.

SIDELINES

Yanks Will Pitch Onetime Has-Been, Tommy John, in Opening-Day Game

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (AP) — Tommy John, unwanted by manager Dallas Green going into spring training, is the man Green wants to pitch on opening day.

John, the 45-year-old left-hander who came to spring training at the personal invitation of the Yankees' principal owner, George Steinbrenner, was named Sunday to start New York's opener at Minnesota next Tuesday.

"He's one in a million," Green said. "How many other 45-year-old guys are out there cranking up on opening day or even cranking up? Many of them are struggling to get out of bed. I'm still right. Forty-five-year-old guys shouldn't be pitching in the big leagues, but he's unique."

John, 286-224, will tie Deacon McGuire for the most seasons played at 26. McGuire pitched from 1884 to 1888, 1890 to 1908, 1910 and 1912. He pitched one game in each of his last two seasons.

"This is the biggest upset since Hickory beat South Bend Central in Hoosiers," said John, 9-8 last season with a 4.49 earned-run average. "When I came here, I don't think anybody would have given me two boots in the wind to stay around as long as I have with what was said on Oct. 31."

World Cup Nordic Competition Ends

THUNDER BAY, Ontario (AP) — Trond Arne Bredesen of Norway and Hippolyt Kempf of Switzerland won gold medals Sunday at the season finale of the World Cup Nordic combined ski competitions.

Kempf took the weekend meet, placing fifth in jumping Saturday at the 70-meter hill and then winning the 15-kilometer cross-country race Sunday.

Bredesen held a three-point lead in the point standings going into the weekend series. He placed third in the cross-country on Sunday and finished third Sunday to claim the overall season championship.

For the Record

Allison Finney shot an even-par 73 and took advantage of a double-bogey by Beth Daniel to win the $400,000 LPGA Turquoise Classic by one shot Sunday in Phoenix, Arizona. After seven years on the tour, it was the first victory for Finney, who finished with a 10-under 282 total. She collected $60,000. *(AP)*

Antoine Sifford had 21 points and nine rebounds to lead North Carolina Central to a 73-46 victory Saturday night over Southwest Missouri in the NCAA Division II men's basketball championship in Springfield, Massachusetts. The 27-point victory margin was the largest in Division II championship history. *(AP)*

Britain's Mark James captured the $236,000 AGF Open golf tournament Monday at La Grande Motte, France, finishing three strokes clear of the field at 277 with a par final round of 72. *(AP)*

The winner of the Marlboro Safari Rally that ended Monday in Nairobi was Massimo "Miki" Biasion of Italy, driving a Lancia Delta Integrale. Biasion finished the five-day race with 6:45:27 unofficial penalty points, 1:66:84 ahead of his closest rival. *(AP)*

A U.S. college hockey championship is once again within reach — two games — for Harvard. The Crimson has reached the semifinal round of the NCAA Division I playoffs by beating Lake Superior State. The prize has never been won by Harvard, although 10 times since 1955, three times in the 1980's, a Crimson team has been in the semifinals. Harvard will play Michigan State Thursday night, while Minnesota will meet Maine on Friday night. The championships are Saturday in St. Paul. *(NYT)*

Quotable

● Mark Calcavecchia, the professional golfer, comparing the money available on the PGA Tour with salaries in baseball: "Baseball is ridiculous. You've got an outfielder standing out there picking his nose and catching three fly balls a day and hitting .220, and he's making $1.9 million a year." *(LAT)*

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE Pan-American intercollegiate Championship for 1988 was won by the Harvard team in New Brunswick, N.J. with a score of 7½ out of 8 matches. This was the first time that Harvard has won outright, although it has entered every year since the origination of the competition for four-man teams in 1946 and tied for the championship twice, in 1975 and 1986.

In Round 5 of this 36-team Swiss-system competition, the Crimson - in board order, Danny Edelman, Vivek Rao, Issa Youssef and Andrew Serotta - pulled away from a close-packed field by defeating Yale, the defending champion, 3-1. Edelman, a very highly ranked national master, won the brilliancy prize for his victory over Yale's Patrick Wolff, an international master.

A year ago during Gary Kasparov's visit to New York, Wolff was one of his six opponents in a simultaneous clock exhibition. Before beginning play, Kasparov had requested 50 games of each of his antagonists and had jotted notes by way of preparation. About Wolff, the champion had written, "Don't let him near your king!", but in the course of the play, Kasparov forgot his own advice and was stomped.

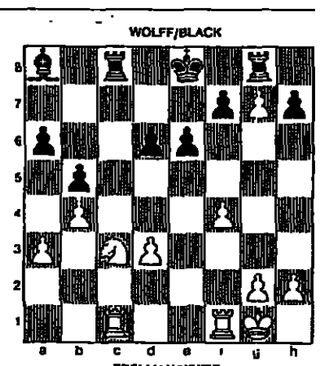
Edelman, another member of the six, took heed, however, as can be observed from the course of this game.

In the Taimonov Variation of the Sicilian, 2...e6 and 4...Nc6, Black develops his queenside quickly, as can be seen after 10...Rc8, but lets the mobilization of the other wing lag. To decrease the chance for a sudden attack, Wolff interfered with white's castling by choosing Joel Benjamin's move, 11...Qc4.

But Edelman did not mind allowing the queens to be exchanged with 12 Qd3 Nf6 13 0-0 Bc5 14 Bc5 Qd3 (Edelman noted that 14...Qc5 15 Kh1 would leave Black vulnerable to 16 Rad1 followed by 17 e5) 15 cd Rc5. For one thing, he certainly did not have to fear the kind of shock attack that had felled Kasparov, and for another, he was already creating unpleasant plans for Wolff in the end-game, where White's development was by no means a spent factor.

At the time this game was played, Edelman did not know that, up through 16 Rac1, they had been following a Nunn-Illescas game, Linares, 1988. But he later said he had, all unaware, worked out an improvement over the board. Thus, whereas Nunn-Illescas continued 16...0-0 17 Nd5 d6 18 b4 Rc1 19 Nf6, with a quick draw, Edelman was intending 19 Ne7! Kh8 19 Rc1. Indeed, Black's drawing chances do not look good after 19...Rd8 20 e5! Bf3 21 gf Ne8 22 Rc6!

Wolff branched off with 16...d6? and Edelman killed him with 17 b4! Rc8 (17...Rc7? 18 Nb5! Rc1 19 Nd6 Ke7 20 Rc1 Kd6 21 e5) 18 e5! Bf3 19 ef. Since 19...Bc6 20 Ne4 0-0 21 Nd6 Rc7 22 Rc3 is hopeless for Black, Wolff tried 19...Ba8.



Position after 20... Rg8

But Edelman's 20 fg Rg8 21 Nd5! Rc1 22 Rc1 Kd8 23 Rc8! was annihilating. Because 23...Kc8 24 Ne7 Kd8 25 Ng8 lets White queen the g7 pawn, Wolff gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Edelman	Black Wolff	White Edelman	Black Wolff
1 e4	c5	13 0-0	Bc5
2 Nf3	e6	14 Bc5	Qd3
3 d4	cd	15 cd	Rc5
4 Nd4	Nc6	16 Rac1	d6
5 Nc3	Qc7	17 b4	Rc8
6 f4	a6	18 e5	Bf3
7 Be2	b5	19 ef	Ba8
8 Nc6	Qc6	20 fg	Rg8
9 Bf3	Bb7	21 Nd5	Rc1
10 Bg3	Rc8	22 Rc1	Kd8
11 a3	Qc4	23 Rc8	Resigns
12 Qd3	Nf6		

BOOKS

SO FAR FROM GOD: The U.S. War With Mexico, 1846-1848

By John S. D. Eisenhower. 436 pages. $24.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Robert V. Remini

OF the many wars fought by the United States, the rape of Mexico during the administration of President James K. Polk is arguably the most dishonorable to the nation's lofty ideals about justice, fairness and international decency.

Driven by a belief in Manifest Destiny — the jingoistic justification for American expansionism — the United States virtually sliced Mexico in half and devoured what are today the states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. That amputation marked the beginning of Mexico's enduring poverty and plight. "Alas, poor Mexico! So far from God and so close to the United States!"

It was a disgraceful war from start to finish. It began with Polk's disingenuousness in bringing about a declaration of war and ended with a treaty crafted by Nicholas Trist, who had been stripped of his authority by the president and recalled as peace commissioner. In between occurred repeated incidents of greed, pettiness, jealousy, scheming, backbiting, suspicion, political in-fighting, double-dealing and blundering both in the field and in Washington.

And although American arms enjoyed an unbroken string of military victories from the start, by no means did the United States conquer Mexico.

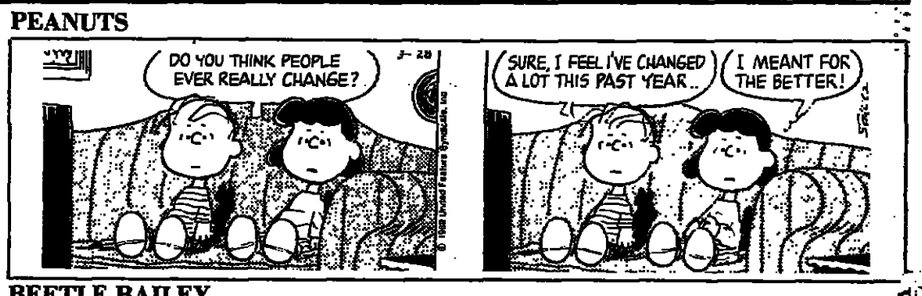
The story of this "dirty little war" is splendidly narrated by John S.D. Eisenhower, a military historian and former ambassador to Belgium. Not only do his background and special expertise provide graphic and detailed descriptions of the battles themselves, but he offers insightful portraits of the many colorful personalities who crowd the pages of this book. General Winfield Scott, "Old Fuss and Feathers," who Eisenhower suggests may well have been the most capable soldier the United States has ever produced, provides a convenient example of the author's skill at deft characterizations:

"Winfield Scott could amass armies, land them on foreign shores, invest cities, decimate foes, even cut his small force loose in hostile country and still keep his aplomb. But whenever he encountered a real or imagined slight from [Secretary of War William L.] Marcy and Polk — which was often — he became nearly unhinged."

Polk disliked and distrusted virtually all his field commanders, principally because they belonged to the opposition Whig party. The likelihood of one or more of these commanders becoming future presidential candidates heightened his already suspicious and distrustful nature. Indeed, one of them, General Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready," not only became the Whig nominee in 1848, but Polk was obliged to ride down Pennsylvania Avenue with him during his inauguration as the new president.

Robert V. Remini, professor of the humanities at the University of Illinois, is the author of many books about Andrew Jackson. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

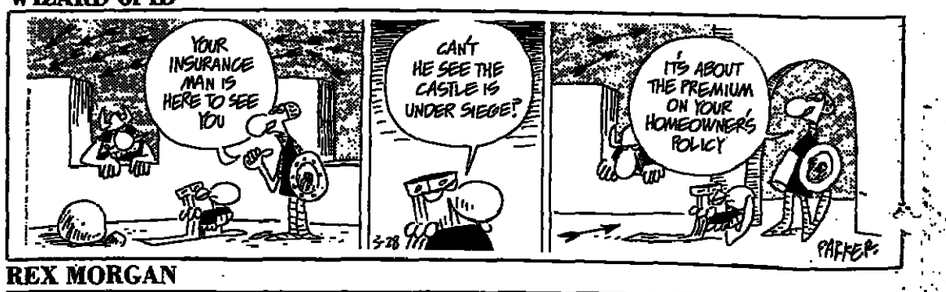
PEANUTS



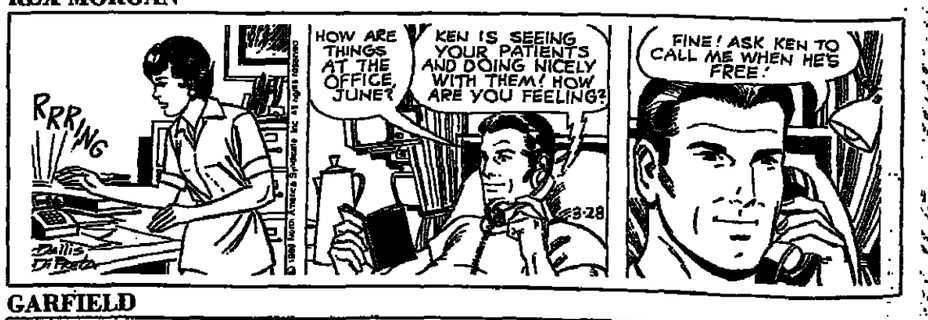
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



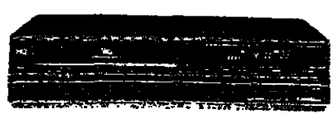
GARFIELD

DOONESBURY

GoldStar

West Germany: the land of quality craftsmanship.

West Germany: the land where 300,000 Goldstar TVs and 400,000 Goldstar VCRs are produced every year.



Computers/Audio/Video/Home Appliances
Floppy Disks/Audio & Video Cassettes

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FARCT
LEERD
RAZABA
INFREY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○" ○○!

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PIVOT DOWNY FAULTY BECOME
Answer: Where you might see a shooting star — IN A COWBOY FILM

SPORTS

Finally, 4: It's Duke vs. Seton Hall and Michigan vs. Illinois in NCAA

MIDWEST: Rebound Power Sends Illini Into Showdown

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — More than an hour after he'd left the Metrodome court, long after he'd collapsed to the floor in exhaustion as the final seconds expired in an 89-86 victory over Syracuse that cemented Illinois' first trip to the Final Four in 37 years, Kendall Gill's upper lip still was bleeding.

He played in a white jersey streaked with red stains after Derrick Coleman's elbow split his lip open in the opening four minutes. That he excelled anyway was typical of the Fighting Illini's attitude as they persevered after falling behind by 13 points in the first half.

The Illini (31-4) will play Big Ten rival Michigan in the NCAA semifinals Saturday in the Kingdome in Seattle. Illinois beat the Wolverines in both their regular-season meetings.

"We know we can beat them because we've done it before, but it's hard to beat a team three times," said guard Steve Bardo. "The way they're playing now, I'm not sure I want any part of them."

Though lacking a big man, Illinois came back on Sunday by dominating the offensive rebounding in the final 20 minutes. Syracuse had 14 rebounds in the second half — just six at the defensive end — and was outrebounded, 41-28, in the game.

"They're a great offensive rebounding team," said Syracuse Coach Jim Boeheim, after Illinois totaled 19 offensive rebounds. "We somehow overcame that the other night (in a regional semifinal victory over Missouri), but this time it was just too tough."

Illinois had 36 possessions in the half, and scored on 25. Kenny Battle, who was hampered in Friday's regional semifinal victory over Louisville by a bad knee, and fellow forward Nick Anderson led Illinois with 26 points each. Anderson added a game-high 16 rebounds. Gill contributed 18 points, five assists and eight rebounds, the last one off the offensive glass with 20 seconds left that assured the victory.

"I just thought we'd come too far and worked too hard to lose this game," said Gill, whose team is 23-0 with him in the lineup and 8-4 in the games he missed with a broken foot. "I wanted the ball, so I went out and got it."

Syracuse (30-8) was led by freshman Billy Owens' 22 points, while Stephen Thompson and Coleman scored 17 each, Coleman adding 10 rebounds. Guard Sherman Douglas ended his career with 15 points and eight assists but the All-American had just one basket in the second half and fouled out with 15 seconds left.

The Illini trailed, 68-64, with a little more than nine minutes to play, but outscored the Orangemen, 25-18, scoring seven of eight baskets from inside the three-second lane.

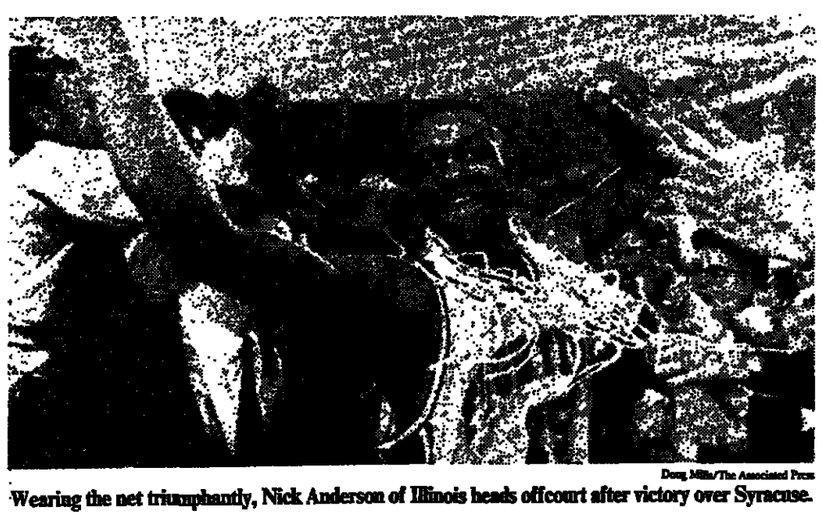
Even so, the Illini, who were upset in the NCAA tournament the last two seasons, nearly fell prey to one of the hobgoblins that has persecuted them in years past-free throw shooting. During the final 5:10, Illinois, shooting 71 percent from the line this season, made just five of 12, with the final two misses nearly ending the Illini's season.

Nursing an 86-83 lead with 33 seconds left, reserve guard Larry Smith stole a pass by Douglas and was fouled, but the referees ruled that Illinois center Lowell Hamilton was fouled first, by Douglas, and should be shooting. Hamilton, a 59 percent free throw shooter during the regular season, was just two for eight at that point in the game.

Hamilton hit the first of the one-and-one but missed the second. Racing the ball up the court after the rebound, Douglas connected on a three-pointer to close the gap to one with 22 seconds remaining.

Coleman fouled Marcus Liberty on the inbounds play.

Liberty said his shot felt good, but the ball clanged off the back of the rim. But, Gill grabbed the rebound. With 15 seconds left, Battle was fouled (Douglas's fifth) and hit both ends of the one-and-one. Thompson attempted a game-tying three-pointer for the Orangemen but it bounced away.



Doug Mills/The Associated Press

Wearing the net triumphantly, Nick Anderson of Illinois heads offcourt after victory over Syracuse.

SOUTHEAST: Coach Is Hot At Michigan

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

The national tournament is an odd place for an audition, but with each victory, Steve Fisher takes another step toward earning a head coaching position at the collegiate level.

Fisher, who became the first interim coach to reach the NCAA Final Four when Michigan routed Virginia in the Southeast Regional final Saturday, hopes his opportunity will come with the Wolverines, but said he would go wherever it presented itself.

Fisher said that Bo Schembechler, the athletic director and football coach at Michigan, said they would discuss the future when the season ends.

There is talk that Schembechler has doubts whether the career assistant, whose only head coaching experience has been at the high school level, is qualified for a job in the Big 10 Conference.

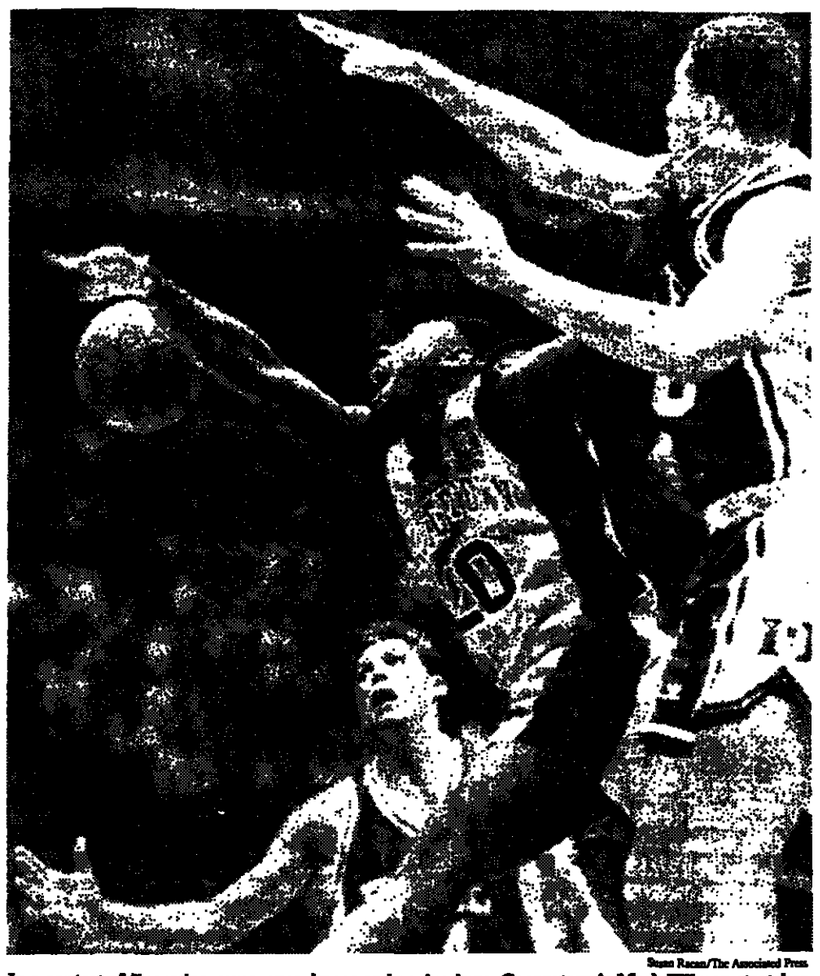
But giving Fisher a pat on the back, a raise, then relegating him to an assistant's role again, has become increasingly difficult as the Wolverines have rolled through the tournament.

Led by Glen Rice, the senior forward, the Wolverines have been playing pinball basketball, scoring points in bursts, many from 3-point range. The team is 28-7.

Although the players said they were capable of playing this way for Bill Frieder — who resigned to take the coaching job at Arizona State on the eve of the tournament — they also admit they feel less inhibited under Fisher. That has made the coach a hot property.

"With the media recognition and all the coaching jobs open," Fisher said, "I probably have a legitimate shot at a head coaching job somewhere. Hopefully, it will be at Michigan."

Regardless of whom Schembechler selects as the next Michigan coach, the basketball program has already benefited from the added exposure it has received during post-season play.



Susan Ragan/The Associated Press

In a contest of fingertips, arms, eyes, knees and gaping jaws, Georgetown's Mark Tillmon stretches for a rebound against Duke guard Quin Snyder, bottom, and center Alan Abdelnaby in the first half.

EAST: Comeback by Hoyas Fizzles Against Duke, 85-77

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — A 14-point lead was nearly all gone and an experienced Duke basketball team was making uncharacteristic mistakes at the worst time.

But a frantic Georgetown comeback did not quite bring the Hoyas all the way back.

With Alonzo Mourning, Georgetown's shot-blocking freshman center, reduced to a spectator, Duke's Blue Devils managed to protect the lead in an 85-77 victory Sunday that gave them the East Regional championship here.

The Blue Devils (28-7) advanced to the semifinals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament for the third time in four seasons. Duke will meet Seton Hall in a semifinal game Saturday at the Kingdome in Seattle.

Christian Laettner, a 6-foot-10 (2.08-meter) freshman center, responded to Mourning's imposing challenge by scoring 24 points on nine of 10 shots and taking nine rebounds.

Danny Ferry, the senior who was voted the outstanding player of the regional tournament, scored 21 points with seven rebounds.

Ferry also had three assists, but it was his passing ability that created the unexpected circumstances that would keep Mourning, the most publicized high school player in the nation last year, on the bench for all except one minute 20 seconds of the last 5:07.

John Thompson, the coach of the Hoyas, had to rely on the lateral movement of Sam Jefferson, a reliable but less spectacular junior forward and center, for most of the final minutes.

"It was basically because of Ferry," Thompson said. "Because we got behind, we had to get a more mobile big person in the game. We had to get someone who can defend laterally on the outside."

Mourning, who was challenged from the second minute of the game and was poked in the eye at one point, had a harsher opinion of why he was forced to sit.

"I wasn't playing that well at all," he said. "I wasn't contributing. I made a lot of stupid mistakes, *and I felt I was a big reason* why we lost. That's why I had to sit down."

Mourning had 11 points, five rebounds and four blocks in 26 minutes of play. But he played only 11 minutes in the second half with just one block.

Georgetown (29-5) missed a chance to go to the Final Four for a fourth time in the decade.

The Hoyas, the region's top-seeded team on the strength of a strong Big East tournament, finally met a situation that was too difficult for their resourcefulness.

Faced with a 14-point deficit against a Duke team that was ranked first in the nation during much of the early part of the season, the Hoyas twice reduced their deficit to two points.

Each time, however, the Hoyas were not able to gain possession of the ball with an opportunity to tie the score. The first time the Devils' lead was cut to two, with 3:11 to play, Ferry was fouled by Jefferson and made two shots in the bonus situation.

Then, after Charles Smith, the Georgetown senior guard who led his team with 21 points, made a lunging shot in the lane, the Duke junior Robert Brickey made two more foul shots for a 79-75 lead with 2:29 to go.

That was as close as the Hoyas would come in their effort to have the Georgetown program tie Louisville with four Final Four appearances in the 1980's.

Smith missed a shot in the lane, could not convert the rebound, and fouled the Duke senior John Smith with 2:10 to play.

Smith made two foul shots in a one-and-one situation for an 81-75 lead. Bobby Winston, a Hoya senior swingman, scored off a steal to reduce the lead to four points with 1:19 to play.

But Laettner made one foul shot with 1:09 to go, the Hoya junior guard Mark Tillmon missed a 3-point shot, and Smith made another foul shot with 58 seconds to go to regain a 6-point lead and control of a situation that had appeared desperate.

After scoring at least one point on seven of their first eight possessions, the Blue Devils developed problems against the unlikely obstacle of a Georgetown zone.

Duke took a 7-point lead nearly three minutes into the game and each of its starters had scored.

But Georgetown's adjustment forced Duke to make its outside shots, and when the Blue Devils went into a bad stretch, the Hoyas were able to come from behind.

WEST: Depth and Teamwork Make Seton Hall No Fluke

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

DENVER — Seton Hall has a lethal weapon that is no longer a secret.

The nation has learned about the Pirates' experience, about their smothering defense and about their wily coach with the thick beard who keeps playing down the importance of coaching while making all the right moves.

But the final piece to Seton Hall's puzzle is a deep and talented bench that ranks among the best in the NCAA Final Four.

Seton Hall (30-6) will play Duke in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament semifinals on Saturday in Seattle.

It earned the trip by ripping through the West Region, beating Southwest Missouri State, Evansville, Indiana and Nevada-Las Vegas by an average of 14.7 points. None of those teams scored more than 73 points against the Pirates.

When Seton Hall routed UNLV by 84-61 in the West Region final Saturday in Denver's McNichols Arena, the Pirates' bench showed its mettle.

Their leading scorer, John Morton, shot two for 11 and scored six points. His backcourt mate, Gerald Greene, scored only nine points. Ramon Ramos, the Pirates' bulky center, did not score a basket and played only 14 minutes.

"When I'm handed the jersey on my way out," Morton said, "it means to me that we're in this together. Today, it doesn't matter to me how many points I scored. We're going to Seattle."

Greene said: "No one stands out on this team. That's not the way we play. We're a family. Being selfish does not enter into it."

The Pirates of South Orange, New Jersey, left Sunday for Los Angeles, where they will practice before going to Seattle, probably on Wednesday.

They will continue reinforcing the unity that has helped the team reach the Final Four in only its second NCAA tournament.

The key bench players against UNLV were Anthony Avent, Michael Cooper, Frantz Volcy, Pookey Wigington and Nick Katsikis.

Avent scored seven consecutive points in a first-half stretch that helped Seton Hall, trailing by 22-14, to tie the game at 24-24, then go to a 34-30 halftime lead.

Cooper played guard and forward for 16 minutes and scored 10 points and grabbed five rebounds.

In 17 minutes, Volcy scored nine points and gathered six rebounds. Wigington, in nine minutes, contributed solid ball-handling and three points.

And Katsikis, for the third time in the tournament, scored a 3-point basket late in the first half that gave the Pirates momentum.

Seton Hall's reserves outscored UNLV's bench, 38-9, and outrebounded the Runnin' Rebel reserves, 17-5. Nine Seton Hall players played at least nine minutes.

"You can go down the list and name a player and I can tell you *good things about him that he contributed in this game,*" said P.J. Carlesimo, the Seton Hall coach.

"At times, I looked out there and we had more starters sitting than playing. Every kid on the team contributed, and you couldn't ask kids to play better in a game of such importance. You just sit there and you're proud."

That strength has helped Carlesimo turn the basketball program around. From 1982 through 1987, Seton Hall was 54-92. In the last two seasons, Seton Hall was 52-19.

"To get kids to accept roles is one of the hardest things in sports, but not with this team," Carlesimo said. "On any given night, we might ask a player to completely change what he did the night before and he just goes out and does it. That has taken us a long way."

All the way to the Final Four and to numbers like these:

- Tournament teams shot 37.1 percent against Seton Hall, 32.7 percent in the second half. Seton Hall outrebounded and outshot each tournament opponent.
- Seton Hall is 18-0 when scoring 80 or more points and has won nine of its last 10 games.
- The Pirates were able to outrun the speedy Runnin' Rebels, outscoring UNLV in fast-break points, 11-6, and in second-chance points, 23-16.

The frightening fact about Seton Hall for its Final Four foes is that in the tournament, the team has played better basketball in each game.

"They're a peaking team that can just flat-out mug you," said Jerry Tarkanian, the UNLV coach. "There's no reason why they can't win it all."

Doug Mills/The Associated Press

Wearing the net triumphantly, Nick Anderson of Illinois heads offcourt after victory over Syracuse.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	44	24	.647	—
Philadelphia	37	31	.544	7
Boston	35	32	.522	8½
Washington	32	35	.478	11½
New Jersey	23	45	.338	21
Charlotte	17	51	.250	27
Central Division				
y-Detroit	49	17	.742	—
y-Cleveland	49	19	.721	1
Milwaukee	43	23	.652	6
Chicago	41	26	.612	8½
Atlanta	40	27	.597	9½
Indiana	26	47	.356	23½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Utah	43	25	.632	—
Houston	37	30	.552	5½
Denver	37	31	.544	6
Dallas	31	36	.463	11½
San Antonio	18	50	.265	25
Miami	12	55	.179	30½
Pacific Division				
y-L.A. Lakers	47	28	.701	—
Phoenix	44	25	.638	4
Seattle	39	28	.582	8
Golden State	38	29	.567	9
Portland	32	35	.478	15
Sacramento	20	48	.294	27½
L.A. Clippers	14	53	.209	33

(y-clinched playoff berth)

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia 26 32 22 23—103
Boston 33 28 25 19—105

Parish 11-21 8-11 30, Lewis 12-29 2-3 26; Barkley 13-25 11-14 38, Gminski 6-18 2-2 14. Rebounds: Philadelphia 54 (Barkley 15), Boston 52 (Parish 16). Assists: Philadelphia 15 (Cheeks 5), Boston 28 (Johnson 9).

Phoenix 25 32 34 36—114
L.A. Lakers 34 29 28 31—118

Ed Johnson 11-22 12-13 34, Worthy 12-19 2-2 26; Ed Johnson 13-16 4-9 29, K. Johnson 8-18 10-10 26. Rebounds: Phoenix 44 (Ed Johnson 8), Los Angeles 55 (Green 12). Assists: Phoenix 29 (K. Johnson 16), Los Angeles 31 (Ea. Johnson 18).

NCAA Leaders

The aggregate leaders of the 1989 NCAA tournament through the regional finals:

SCORING

Player, Team	G	Pts	Avg
Glen Rice, Michigan	4	125	31.3
Richard Morgan, Virginia	4	106	26.5
Rodney Monroe, N.C. State	3	86	28.7
Nick Anderson, Illinois	4	85	21.3
Bryant Stith, Virginia	4	82	20.5
John Crotty, Virginia	4	77	19.3
Danny Ferry, Duke	4	77	19.3
Phil Henderson, Duke	4	74	18.5
Sean Elliott, Arizona	3	74	24.7
Willie Burton, Minnesota	3	74	24.7

REBOUNDS

Player, Team	G	Reb	Avg
Moses Scurry, UNLV	4	41	10.3
Daryll Walker, Seton Hall	4	41	10.3
Nick Anderson, Illinois	4	39	9.8
Brent Dabbs, Virginia	4	36	9.0
Billy Owens, Syracuse	4	35	8.8
Alonzo Mourning, Georgetown	4	34	8.5
Pervis Ellison, Louisville	3	31	10.3
Stacey King, Oklahoma	3	31	10.3
Stanley Brundy, DePaul	2	30	15.0
Willie Burton, Minnesota	3	29	9.7
Derrick Coleman, Syracuse	3	29	9.7

ASSISTS

Player, Team	G	Ast	Avg
John Crotty, Virginia	4	39	9.8
Rumeal Robinson, Michigan	4	33	8.3
Sherman Douglas, Syracuse	4	32	8.0
Pooh Richardson, UCLA	2	28	14.0
Steve Bucknall, N. Carolina	3	28	9.3
Chris Corchiani, N.C. State	3	25	8.3
Greg Anthony, UNLV	4	25	6.3
Quin Snyder, Duke	4	24	6.0
Kendall Gill, Illinois	4	20	5.0
Melvin Newbern, Minn	3	18	6.0

NCAA Results, Schedule

CHAMPIONSHIPS
EAST REGIONAL
In East Rutherford, New Jersey
Duke 85, Georgetown 77
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL
In Lexington, Kentucky
Michigan 102, Virginia 86
MIDWEST REGIONAL
In Minneapolis
Illinois 89, Syracuse 86
WEST REGIONAL
In Denver
Seton Hall 84, Nevada-Las Vegas 61
THE FINAL FOUR
In Seattle
Semifinals
April 1
Seton Hall, 30-6, vs. Duke, 28-7
Michigan 28-7, vs. Illinois, 31-4
Championship
April 3

NIT Schedule

Semifinals
In New York
March 27
Michigan State, 18-13, vs. St. Louis 26-9
Alabama-Birmingham, 21-11, vs. St. John's, 18-13
Championship
March 29

SOCCER

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Coventry 2, Southampton 1
Middlesbrough 3, Everton 3
Millwall 0, Wimbledon 1
Newcastle 1, Sheffield Wednesday 3
Nottingham Forest 2, Manchester United 0
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Aston Villa 0
West Ham 0, Norwich 2
DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Alex 5, Haarlem 0
Sparta 2, RKC 2
Fortuna Sittard 1, Volendam 1
VVV 1, Feyenoord 1
Willem II 2, FC Utrecht 0
Points: PSV 41; Ajax 37; FC Twente 32; Roda JC, Feyenoord 30; FC Groningen 29; Fortuna Sittard, BVV Den Bosch 28; Haarlem 25; Sparta 24; Volendam, MVV 23; FC Utrecht 21.

BASEBALL

Exhibition Results
Minnesota 10, Boston 9
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 4, 13 innings
Houston 5, Pittsburgh 1
Montreal 3, N.Y. Mets 2, 10 innings
Los Angeles 5, Atlanta 4
N.Y. Yankees 3, Baltimore 2
Texas 11, Chicago White Sox 2
Toronto 6, St. Louis 0
Detroit 5, Kansas City 2
San Diego 6, California 5

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
y-Washington	40	26	10	90	287	238
x-Pittsburgh	38	32	7	83	331	333
x-NY Rangers	37	32	8	82	301	292
x-Philadelphia	35	34	7	77	292	268
New Jersey	25	39	12	62	261	307
NY Islanders	25	46	5	55	246	309
Adams Division						
y-Montreal	51	18	8	110	304	212
x-Boston	35	28	14	84	279	245
x-Buffalo	35	34	7	77	277	288
x-Hartford	35	36	5	75	280	277
Quebec	27	42	7	61	259	326

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Detroit	33	31	12	78	304	307
x-St. Louis	29	35	12	70	260	275
x-Minnesota	26	34	16	68	248	268
Chicago	25	40	12	62	289	325
Toronto	27	44	6	60	250	333
Smythe Division						
y-Calgary	51	17	9	111	343	221
x-Los Angeles	39	31	6	84	360	323
x-Edmonton	37	33	8	82	318	300
x-Vancouver	33	36	8	74	241	237
Winnipeg	25	48	11	61	292	344

(x-clinched playoff berth)
(y-clinched division title)

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Vancouver 2 2 3—7
Winnipeg 1 0 2—3

Smith 2 (4), Stanley (3), Bridgman (3), Sandlak 3 (28); Hawerchuk (39), McBain (37), Ashton (30). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Essensa) 11-9-7—36; Winnipeg (on Weeks) 9-11-10—30.

N.Y. Islanders 0 1 1—2
Washington 0 0 3—3

Johansson (3), Druce (8), Ciccarelli (41); LaFontaine (40), Wood (14). Shots on goal: New York (on Beaupre) 5-6-12—23; Washington (on Fitzpatrick) 14-12-11—37.

Pittsburgh 2 1 3—6
N.Y. Rangers 2 2 1—5

Brown 2 (48), Zalapski (12), Quinn (23), Lemieux 2 (79); Turcotte (7), Dahlen 2 (34), Oprocnick (13). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Vanbiesbrouck) 13-9-11—32; New York (on Young) 12-17-5—34.

Calgary 2 2 3—7
Chicago 1 3 1—5

Gilmour (25), Hrdina (22), Ramage (3), Mullen 4 (48); Savard (33), Creighton (22), Graham (31), Lormer 2 (42). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Pono) 11-19-15—45; Chicago (on Vernon) 17-13-9—32.

GOLF

Final scores, relation to par and prize money from the USF&G Classic, which ended Sunday on the 7,106-yard, par-72 English Turn course in New Orleans:

Tim Simpson, $135,000	68-67-70-69—274	-14
Greg Norman, $66,000	68-68-68-72—276	-12
Hal Sutton, $66,000	71-68-67-70—276	-12
Mark Hayes, $36,000	72-71-67-68—278	-10
P.H. Hsieh, III., $26,343	70-70-67-72—279	-9
Mark O'Meara, $26,343	72-67-72-68—279	-9
Bill Sander, $26,343	68-71-70-70—279	-9
Payne Stewart, $26,343	70-69-69-71—279	-9
Chip Beck, $18,750	74-67-68-71—280	-8
David Edwards, $18,750	72-68-73-67—280	-8
Dan Forsman, $18,750	66-69-71-74—280	-8
Pat McGowan, $18,750	69-70-71-70—280	-8
Lanny Wadkins, $18,750	72-70-67-71—280	-8

CRICKET

West Indies vs. India
(In Georgetown, Guyana)
(Day 2, Sunday)
1st Innings: West Indies 427 (all out).

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League
MINNESOTA—Traded Keith Atherton, pitcher, to Cleveland for Carmen Castillo, outfielder. Optioned Les Straker, pitcher, and Mark Davidson and Raleal DeLima, outfielders, to Portland, Pacific Coast League. Sent Jim Dovins, Larry Casian and Francisco Oliveras, pitchers; Greg Olson and Orlando Mercado, catchers; John Christensen, outfielder, and Chip Hale, second baseman, to their minor-league complex for reassignment. Optioned Jarvis Brown, outfielder, to Visalia, California League. Released Jeff Calhoun, pitcher.
TEXAS—Put Edwin Correa and Jose Guzman, pitchers, on 21-day disabled list.
National League
CHICAGO—Optioned Mike Harkey, Dean Wilkins and Les Lancaster, pitchers, and Doug Dascenzo, outfielder, to Iowa, American Association. Sent Reid Nichols, infielder, to their minor-league camp for reassignment.
CINCINNATI—Sent Jeff Grav, pitcher; Doug Gwosdz, catcher, and Van Snider, outfielder, to their minor-league complex for reassignment.
MONTREAL—Sent Alonzo Powell, outfielder, to their minor-league complex for reassignment.
PHILADELPHIA—Optioned Marvin Freeman and Alex Madrid, pitchers, to Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, International League. Sent Bob Sebra, pitcher, outright to Scranton-Wilkes-Barre.
PITTSBURGH—Acquired Jay Bell, shortstop, from Cleveland for Felix Fermin, shortstop. Optioned Rick Reed and Mike Walker, pitchers, and Tom Prince, catcher, to Buffalo, American Association. Sent Tito Landrum and Reggie Williams, outfielders, to their minor-league camp for reassignment. Acquired Lou Thornton, outfielder, from Milwaukee to complete March 17 trade that sent Ruben Rodriguez, catcher, to the Brewers. Assigned Tony Chance and Bernie Tatis, outfielders, to the Mexico City Reds.
SAN DIEGO—Sent Shawn Abner, Randell Byers and Jerald Clark, outfielders; Joey Cora, second baseman; and Sandy Alomar, Jr., catcher, to their minor-league camp for reassignment.
SAN FRANCISCO—Purchased contracts of Jeff Brantley, pitcher; Ed Jurak, infielder, and James Steels, outfielder, from Phoenix, Pacific Coast League.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
CHARLOTTE—Put Michael Holton, guard, on injured list. Signed Sidney Lowe, guard, to 10-day contract.
L.A. CLIPPERS—Waived Greg Kite, center. Put Reggie Williams, guard, on injured list.
NEW YORK—Activated Mark Jackson, guard, from injured list. Put Greg Butler, center, on injured list.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
KANSAS CITY—Signed Billy Griggs, tight end, to two-year contract.
NEW ORLEANS—Signed Darrell Colbert, wide receiver, to two-year contract.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
PITTSBURGH—Recalled Frank Pietrangelo, goalie, from Muskegon, International Hockey League.

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

Out From the Shadow, Duke's Center Stands Up

Washington Post Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Christian Laettner wasn't the most heralded center in U.S. high school basketball last year. Alonzo Mourning was. Nor was Laettner the most celebrated college freshman center this year. Mourning was.

Don McLean of UCLA got better notices than Laettner. Laettner was a rough, rawboned kid with soft hands and thick promise who averaged eight points and four rebounds — a nice addition to a veteran Duke team, Danny Ferry's Duke team.

On the other hand, Mourning was an impact player, a dominator. He averaged 13 points, seven rebounds and five blocks, the most in the country; by virtue of this one tender season, he already was an All-American. So if someone were to tell you that in a matchup between Laettner and Mourning, one of them would shoot nine for 10 from the field, score 24 points and get nine rebounds, you would undoubtedly guess that one was Mourning. You'd be wrong.

No one this season put up those kinds of numbers against Mourning — not even the NBA players in the Olympic exhibitions Mourning played. It was a revelation to the crowd, and possibly even to Mourning. Laettner didn't hesitate to shoot on Mourning, didn't pump fake in fear, as so many other centers have. When it was there, Laettner resolutely took his shot.

"I think he was surprised I hit my jumpers," Laettner said. "I did notice one time in the second half I hit a jumper from around 15 feet, *and running down the court he* gave me a look — one of those looks that says, 'Jeez!' "

Laettner blushed as he described it. "It was just a look — but he wasn't talking as much in the second half as he did in the first."

The Dukies thought the tone was set early, on their fourth time down the court, when Mourning blocked Laettner's first shot — the only shot Laettner missed — and Laettner picked up the ball and stuck it right back in. Later, he would block one of Mourning's shots; still later, he would leave Mourning flat-footed on a drive.

Mourning, who conceded he felt like he "was moving in slow motion," never seemed to know how to contain Laettner. Indeed, Mourning seemed befuddled by him.

"Christian wasn't intimidated by Alonzo, no question about that," said Duke guard Quin Snyder. "Everyone tells you you're supposed to be. But that's a choice you make. When Christian grabbed that ball and went back up and stuck it in, that was a great play. Adrian Dantley *makes that play.*"

There was another Duke play that made a similar statement: Phil Henderson's high-octane trampoline jam over Mourning midway through the second half — from floor to score in an eyeblink. That one may have left ball marks on Alonzo's head. Henderson is 6-feet-4 (1.93 meters) and weighs 165 pounds (75 kilograms); he looked like a matchstick flying through the air.

The spectacular effect of the dunk was magnified by the incongruity of the man performing it, and whom he performed it against. Well after the game, Snyder said of the dunk, "You'd better check the court, my drool is still out there." Laettner was less graphic, but equally enthusiastic: "When Phil dunked, I know I ran down court yelling and screaming. We knew then we could take it right at them."

Laettner does a lot of yelling and screaming as he runs goofily about the court. Sometimes he and Ferry *get so physical after baskets you* expect them to start head-butting like defensive linemen. Snyder characterized Laettner as "a Tasmanian Devil." He's an emotional player, not unlike Mourning. That's not a common behavioral trait among Georgetown players, but John Thompson, the Georgetown coach, has said he appreciates that part of Mourning's personality.

Duke players tend to be free spirited — Laettner became attracted to Duke after seeing their five starters at a 1986 Final Four news conference "being open and funny and nice, and having a good time; I really liked that" — and Mike Krzyzewski, the Duke coach, has encouraged Laettner's expressive side.

AP

Christian Laettner: all fired up.

"When I was a freshman I was sort of wild on the court, too," Snyder recalled. "David Henderson used to say to me: 'Hey, you don't have enough hours to be doing that.' I said that to Chris earlier this season, but he has a few more hours now."

It's unfair to suggest that Laettner did all this damage specifically against Mourning, who is more of a goalkeeper than a one-on-one defender; Mourning, whom Thompson said was "winded," played just 26 minutes. Team defense doesn't set matchups in stone anyway. But it is fair to suggest that Mourning hadn't seen a freshman center like Laettner before.

Yet, ironically, he had — he'd seen Laettner himself at camps and at all-star games while they were in high school. "We played each other," Laettner said, remembering those times with a certain reflected pride. "I didn't do anything special, but I held my own. He didn't come in here thinking, 'Oh, I'll kill this kid.' "

This was a particularly sweet triumph for Laettner, and not just because he proved himself against as great a player as Mourning. One month ago against Arizona, down two points, Laettner went to the line for a one-and-one with one second left. He backrimmed the front end. Krzyzewski ran onto the court to console him, much like John Thompson once consoled Fred Brown.

None other than Richard Nixon, who was in attendance, told Laettner, "I know you feel badly, but everything will be fine. I know. I've won a few and lost a few myself."

When Laettner went to the foul line for two shots near the end of the first half Sunday, the Georgetown students reminded him of the Arizona game, chanting first, "Zona! Zona!" then "One second! One second!" Laettner heard the taunts and felt deliriously happy when he hit both shots.

Perhaps the only time he felt happier was after the game, when he and Ferry, his friend and mentor, raised their arms high and touched fists in that special Duke *high-five.*

"Coach K always says a fist is a lot stronger than this," Ferry said, opening his hand, his fingers widely separated to symbolize individualism. Closing his fist to symbolize togetherness, Ferry explained, "This brings us together." For now, that is how we leave Ferry and Laettner, the current and future stars, the senior and the freshman with their fists touched high above the madding crowd, the link unbroken, the torch passed.

ART BUCHWALD

Bullets for Everyone

WASHINGTON — The debate on who should own guns and who shouldn't is not going to go away tomorrow. It's becoming very emotional, and George Bush would like us all to calm down and not throw the baby out with the AK-47.

The thing we must do is look at both sides of the argument and then make our decision whether banning guns is a plus or a minus for the country.

Buchwald

I am prepared to make my arguments for guns, and leave it to some bleeding heart liberal to give the other side.

Here is why you should bite the bullet.

President Bush enjoys hunting and has been using guns all his life.

The main source of food in the United States is provided by hunters. If you took their guns away, the people of America would starve to death.

By disarming people you would be threatening the great sport of target shooting and Japan would win all the gold medals at the next Olympics.

The environment would become endangered if people were not permitted to shoot empty Coca-Cola cans off brick walls.

Instead of taking away anybody's right to bear arms, it would make a lot more sense to issue everyone in the country a good bullet-proof vest.

There has been no scientific evidence that a handgun will kill a person. All we know so far is that it will cause deafness if held too close to the ear.

Law-abiding gun owners should not be punished just because policemen are being shot in the streets.

If you make someone in a gun store wait two weeks for a weapon, he may lose interest and decide to spend the money on groceries instead.

When you take a gun away from an honest citizen, he becomes impotent.

If Congress passes any law restricting the use of guns, everyone who works at the NRA will lose his job.

Gun owners, who are heavily armed, feel very threatened by all the hysteria on guns. If stirred up, they might use their weapons to make their point.

If we demand all semiautomatic weapons be banned, there would be no way of keeping grapes out of the United States.

The economic havoc caused by our inability to buy assault weapons could cause the worst recession in 60 years.

The boom in the sale of assault weapons at the present time is the only thing that will make up for the losses of the savings and loan industry in the United States.

If we do anything to stop the sale of weapons, the Russians will read it as a sign of weakness and land troops in Kennebunkport, Maine.

If William Bennett does anything to cut back on gun sales in the United States, President Bush will be stripped of his lifetime membership in the NRA.

Law-abiding persons don't have to be told by any smart-aleck jerk pencil-pushing pervert bureaucrat what to do with a gun.

If you want to stop people in families from being accidentally killed by guns, build more jails.

The greatest challenge to a sportsman is to shoot a deer before it shoots you.

'Sleeping Beauty' Strike Ended by Paris Dancers

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Performances of "The Sleeping Beauty" ballet at the Paris Opéra have resumed following a decision by the dancers to end a week-long strike, the dance company officials said.

The dancers, who walked off the job in protest against legislation which they viewed as threatening dance instruction in France, decided Saturday to return to work after the dance company representatives held talks with national music and dance officials. The strike, which resulted in the cancellation of four performances, also disrupted a gala performance during the Paris fashion shows.

'Glory,' the Blacks' Role in the Civil War

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service

SAVANNAH, Georgia — The Matthew Broderick who stood silently before 200 black soldiers and one Panavision camera was certainly no teen-age Eugene Morris Jerome.

This was a mustachioed, portly, somber-looking Matthew Broderick, dressed in the midnight blue coat and crimson sash of a Union Army colonel. And as he began to speak his lines, he seemed very much older than his 26 years.

"You men enlisted in this regiment with the understanding that you would be paid the regular Army wage of $13 a month," he intoned in the Beacon Hill vowels of Robert Gould Shaw, the historical figure he plays in the movie "Glory."

"I have been notified that since you are a colored regiment, you will be paid $10 a month." The men before him waited. "Regiment! Fall out to receive pay!"

Denzel Washington, as one of the troops, began waving an 1863 pay voucher, yelling, "Tear it up! Tear it up!" The chant was taken up by Morgan Freeman and hundreds of other actors. Soon, a confetti storm of pay vouchers swirled under the sky, re-creating the historic decision of black soldiers to refuse the indignity of accepting unequal pay in President Abraham Lincoln's Army.

Ultimately, many blacks fought and died without accepting a penny from the U.S. government, until congress approved equal pay in 1864. If, as the film's title suggests, their patriotism was glorious, it was also, sadly, obscure.

But not for long. Here in the new South, a Hollywood production company is engaged in a re-enactment of one of the old South's untold sagas: the story of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the first black fighting regiment in the East.

On one level, "Glory" is a movie of the kind that Hollywood rarely makes these days: the tale of how a black regiment and its white officers challenged history, racism, political chicanery and the fortunes of war not only to win the respect of the Union Army, but also to help defeat the South.

Merrick Morton

Matthew Broderick surveys his Union regiment during the filming of "Glory."

But the film is also an $18 million gamble that eschews conventional Hollywood prescriptions for box-office glory. It showcases Broderick, Freeman and Washington in nonformula roles, and it is something of a highlight film of the new scholarship documenting the largely unrecognized role of black soldiers in the Civil War.

"Glory" is filming in the heart of the old Confederacy, and, just as during the making of "Mississippi Burning" in deepest Dixie, this production is challenging preconceptions about how far the new South is willing to go in examining aspects of the old.

Furthermore, the principal black actors were concerned that "Glory" not be vulnerable to the criticism aimed at "Mississippi Burning," the Academy Award-nominated reprise of the civil-rights struggle in Mississippi: that in portraying stories of black struggle, Hollywood focused on whites protagonists. All of the officers in "Glory" are white — as were the real officers of the 54th Regiment — and the film weaves together story lines involving the white commanders and the black recruits.

"This movie is challenging at every level I can think of," said the film's director, Edward Zwick, the co-creator of the television series "thirtysomething."

The film begins in the Massachusetts of the 1840s with scenes of black and white children living in harmony at Brook Farm, the experimental utopian community. It ends when those same black and white children, now adults, are flung into the butchery of an 1863 battlefield.

"I don't know why we all find this film so moving, but we do," said Jane Alexander, who plays Shaw's mother, Sarah. "You feel a very personal connection to such a personal story about people who made the ultimate sacrifice to achieve the dream of equality."

All the principals, said Zwick, "have agreed to accept less than their usual money" for appearing in "Glory."

It took four years for the film to get major studio financing; "Glory" was finally taken on by TriStar Pictures, which is now a subsidiary of Columbia Pictures.

Hollywood decision makers rejected the project for years "because their computer printouts said it was about all of the things that don't fit the conventional formulas for box-office success," said Freddie Fields, the film's producer. A former head of production at MGM-UA Entertainment Company, Fields was first smitten with "Glory" in 1985.

"Getting this movie made, it became a real passion for me," he said. Fields's independent production company bankrolled the preproduction costs for three and a half years; last July, to save money, he and Zwick lugged tripods and cameras with a pickup film crew in Pennsylvania, to capture battle footage during a re-enactment of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg.

Freeman, 51, who has won critical praise for starring as the controversial high school principal Joe Clark in "Lean on Me," plays the part of John Rawlins, a gravedigger who rises to the rank of sergeant in the Union Army.

"This is the kind of picture that gives legitimacy to the history of people of color, and tells us who we are," he said. "Black men have fought and died in every conflict this nation was involved in, from the Revolutionary War onward," he added. "We are Americans, and we fought and died to be Americans. I hope the film will go a long way towards raising people's awareness."

According to U.S. records, more than 179,000 blacks served as soldiers in the Union Army, and another 30,000 fought as sailors. By the end of the war, 68,178 black soldiers were missing or killed in action or dead of wounds or disease; and black soldiers accounted for 12 percent of the army.

The 54th Regiment began forming in February 1863, a month after the Emancipation Proclamation, and the unit's heroic record helped disprove prevailing racist stereotypes.

"The theory was that black men would run away under terrible fire," said Shelby Foote, the historian and novelist who is serving as a consultant to "Glory." "Well, they were damn good soldiers. Whenever they fought in the Civil War, they got the hell shot out of 'em, but they took it very well."

Despite the 54th Regiment's role in defeating the South, this strategic port city of the old Confederacy has embraced the production. "From our friendly reception, it's obvious that the city of Savannah is proud to have us here," said Freeman, adding that "it's a new South, and the proof is in this picture."

PEOPLE

Revenge May Be Sweet For Flag Exhibit Critics

Gary Mann, a junior high school teacher in a Chicago suburb, has come up a vengeful artwork for the critics of Scott Tyler, the School of the Art Institute student who created the on-the-floor flag exhibit that angered veterans groups. Mann's exhibit features a life-size sketch of Tyler that is displayed on the floor with a U.S. flag hanging above it. Viewers are encouraged to step on it and write down their comments.

□

Chuck Berry isn't crying the blues although a fire has destroyed his studio which contained a master tape with 13 numbers he recorded over the last seven years. "All things change, nothing remains the same. There's no way to put a value on it," said the 62-year-old Berry, who was away when Saturday's fire broke out in the studio at his farm in Wentzville, Missouri. The cause of the fire is not known yet, but arson was ruled out.

□

Allan Carr, the producer of Wednesday night's Academy Awards festivities, is changing a tradition. Instead of the presenters saying, "And the winner is," they will say, "And the Oscar goes to." The idea is to keep the non-winners from feeling like losers. The show also will feature presenters who are married or live together, such as **Goldie Hawn** and **Kurt Russell**, **Ryan O'Neal** and **Farrah Fawcett**, **Don Johnson** and **Melanie Griffith**, **Demi Moore** and **Bruce Willis**, and family members, such as **Lloyd**, **Jeff** and **Beau Bridges**, and **Donald** and **Kiefer Sutherland**.

□

The Rolling Stones leader, **Mick Jagger**, and his companion, **Jerry Hall**, are to receive damages from The People, a British newspaper which published photographs of them nude in the bathroom. The paper apologized, saying it breached the couple's copyright, but did not disclose the amount of damages it will pay.

□

A 17th-century violin said to have belonged to Mozart's father and valued at more than $150,000 was snatched from the hands of its owner, **Christopher Lee**, 33, who was walking to his Manhattan apartment. Police said three men threatened Lee with a knife and then wrenched a bag, carrying the violin and two bows, from his arm.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

MOVING

1992 - NOW !

interdean

INTERNATIONAL MOVERS

FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM	(071) 89 93 24
ATHENS	(01) 961 12 12
BARCELONA	(93) 392 31 11
BONN	(02241) 6 60 62
BREMEN	(0421) 17 05 91
BRUSSELS	(02) 720 95 63
CADIZ	(056) 85 67 44
FRANKFURT	(06190) 20 01
GENEVA	(022) 43 85 30
LONDON	(01) 961 41 41
MADRID	(01) 671 24 50
MANCHESTER	(061) 707 20 16
MILAN	(02) 415 82 41
MOSCOW	(095) 938 20 80
MUNICH	(089) 141 50 36
OFFENBURG	(0781) 58267
PARIS	(1) 39 56 90 00
ROME	(06) 526 93 42
VIENNA	(0222) 95 55 20
ZURICH	(01) 363 20 00

HOMESHIP. Small & medium moves, baggage, cars worldwide. Call Charlin Paris 42 81 18 81 (near Opera).

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFSHORE & UK LTD COMPANIES

Incorporation and management in: UK, Isle of Man, Gibraltar, Turks, Anguilla, Panama, Liberia, Channel Islands, & most other offshore areas
- Confidential advice
- Nominee services
- Residence/Immigration
- Boat registration
- Accounting & Administration
- Mail, telephone & telex

Free explanatory booklet from: INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SERVICES LTD
Sovereign House, Station Road, St Johns, Isle of Man
Tel: (0624) 71881
Fax: (0624) 71800
Telex 628554 ICSIOM G
London Representative
2-5 Old Bond St., London W1
Tel: 01-493 4244 Tlx: 28247 ICSLDN G
Fax: 01-491-0605

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
- Free professional consultations
- Worldwide incorporations
- Immediate availability
- Full confidential services
- London representative
- Full administration services

Aston Company Formation Ltd., 19 Peel Rd, Douglas, Isle of Man
Tel 0624 26891 Tlx: 627691 ASTON
Fax: 0624 25126

TEXTILE MACHINERY
Tampon Production Machine
Cotton Swab Forming Machine
Cotton Pad Machine
K. FASSBIND-LUDWIG & Co AG
CH-8646 Wagen b. Jona
Switzerland
Tel: (55) 28 31 41. Tlx: 875349 FALU CH
Telefax: 055-28 42 60

COMMODITIES: Ask for list. Purshon Ltd Switzerland. Tel (91) 234086. Fax (91) 237247. Tlx 848024. This week we SELL: Antifreeze, bralefluid, Ethylene Glycol.

TOMATO PASTE 28/30 USDA grade A, delivery August 8-10,000 MT. US$950/MT. Turkey Fax 90.1.146 0583, tlx 39497.

2ND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS, Id's-Drive Licenses-Degrees-Any Country. GM 26 Kleomenou, Athens 10675 Greece

BUSINESS SERVICES

UNITREVA LTD.
- Incorporation & Management
- Banking and Financial services
- Trading services
- Accounting & taxation
- Office services: company founding

UNITREVA Ltd. P.O. Box 436 8034 Zurich, Switzerland
Tel: 01/69 58 01. Tlx: 816875 bfha Fax: 01/47 90 20

THE LONDON CONNECTION For your worldwide business. Freelancer seeks commissions. Import/Export supervision, export etc. by competent engineer/mechanic. Will travel. Tel. Intl 44 860 365 573. 24hrs/7 day.

PARIS ANSWERING SERVICE VENDOME 1-40.20.08.20. Answers in your name F500. Mailbox, fax, secretary

LONDON ADDRESS. BOND STREET. Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex, Conference room. Call 01-499-9192. Tx 262690.

CAPITAL WANTED

FAMOUS YOUNG PARISIAN
"COUTURE" DESIGNER
seeks investors/financial backing
Write to: KLEIN
24 rue St Lazare, 75009 Paris, France.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

What's the BIG PICTURE for GOLD? Read International Harry Schultz Letter. World's highest paid financial advisor. Greenleaf/Freedom Finance.
$275/year, $50/trial. FERC, Box 622, CH-1001 Lausanne, Switzerland.
-THE ULTIMATE NEWSLETTER-

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

GUARANTEED
Swiss Franc Investment Plan plus
Projected Annual Growth 12%
S A M I Financial Services S.A.
10 rue Enzo, CH-1003 Lausanne
Switzerland. Tel. (21) 23 85 60
Fax: 20 23 70. Tlx: 455 703 sfs

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE in PARIS
is ready when you need it, even for a couple of hours.
- fully functional modern offices and conference rooms to rent by the hour, day, month, etc.....
- Your radical or permanent base
- Prestige mailing address. All services

BOSS BURO EXPRESS
91, Fg St-Honore 75008 PARIS
Tel: 42.66.90.75. Fax: 42.66.15.60

BRUSSELS. Prestigious address Avenue Louise, 207 Bte 10, 1050 Brussels. Offices, conference groom, phone, fax, secretary, mail, desktop publishing. Alpha + Business Services Tel. (32) 2-645-0911. Fax: 646-4266

ANSWERING SERVICE IN PARIS: Telex, Fax, secretary, errands, mail box, live 24H/DAY. 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE. PAT: 1-46079595 Tlx 270560

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FEELING low? — having problems? SOS HELP cross-line in English, 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel: Paris 47 23 93 60.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS English speaking meetings daily. Tel: PARIS 46 34 97 65 or ROME 678 0020.

Entitled to a tax-free car? Contact Saab.

You can make substantial savings on the price of a new Saab if you are on international assignment or due to be posted abroad. Contact Saab International and Diplomat Sales for full details of our range and our special program.

Please send me more information about the Saab range and the Saab International and Diplomat Sales program.

Name _____
Address _____
City Zip code _____ Country _____
Country of final use _____

SAAB

Saab-Scania AB, Saab Car Division International and Diplomat Sales, S-611 81 Nyköping, Sweden
Telefax: +46 155 44308

Int'l 29 03 89

ANNOUNCEMENTS

USADIRECT
CALLING THE STATES FROM OVERSEAS AS HAS NEVER BEEN EASIER WITH *USADIRECT*SERVICE

All you have to do is dial a number to be connected to an AT&T operator in the U.S.

AUSTRALIA
0014-881-011

AUSTRIA*
022-903-011

BELGIUM*
11-0010

BRAZIL
000-8010

BR. VIRGIN IS.
1-800-872-2881

DENMARK*
0430-0010

FINLAND*
9800-100-10

FRANCE*
19*-0011

GERMANY, FRG* *
0130-0010

HONG KONG
008-1111

ITALY* *
172-1011

JAPAN*
0039-111

NETHERLANDS*
06*-022-9111

NEW ZEALAND
000-911

NORWAY*
050-12-011

SWEDEN*
020-795-611

SWITZERLAND*
046-05-0011

UNITED KINGDOM
0800-89-0011

* Await second dial tone
1. Available on a trial basis only.
2. Available only from Milan and Rome
3. Not available from all locations.
4. Coin required for local access. There may be a silent delay of up to 30 seconds between dialing and operator response.

While in the USA dial 1-800-874-4000 Ext. 344 for more information.

AT&T
The right choice.
Cut out & save for easy reference.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BRIONI. The finest hand-made suit. Largest selection in Switzerland at WEINBERG the leading men's store. Bahnhofstr. 13, Zurich, 01/211 29 50

VIDEO IN ENGLISH. Reels on Wheels will deliver tapes to your door in Paris: 45 42 58 66, Lyon: 78 60 15 60. & now the Cote d'Azur: 93 28 23 33

PERSONALS

MAY THE SACRED HEART of Jesus be adored, glorified, loved, and preserved throughout the world now and forever. Sacred heart of Jesus pray for us. St. Jude, worker of miracles, pray for us. St. Jude, help of the hopeless, pray for us. Say this prayer nine times a day, by the ninth day your prayer will be answered. It has never been known to fail. Publication must be promised.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
PARIS & SUBURBS

16th, 6/7-ROOM in beautiful building, clear & sunny, possible professional use. F6,150,000 + garage if desired. 45.78.78.28 or 45.77.39.31 (in French).

8th, EUROPE. YOUR APARTMENT. Superb 4/5 rooms, entirely renovated, in private road, facing south. Price: F4,450,000: 45.75.20.39 or 45.75.19.16.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
PARIS & SUBURBS

TOWN HOUSE
UNIQUE IN PARIS
PRESTIGIOUS 800 SQ.M. TRIPLEX + SUMPTUOUS WINTER GARDEN
375 sq.m. Ideal for very large reception, 3 salons, dining room, 7 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, maid's room, large kitchens, 4-car garage.
PIERRE BATON
47-04-55-55

FRONT DE SEINE 15TH
123 sq.m., 26th floor, view Seine, double living + 3 bedrooms, parking.
KPR - 42 96 88 88

PARIS RIVE GAUCHE
Unique, renovated 17th century pied-a-terre with commercial leasing rights. 75 sqm. F3,250,000. A great investment located on Quai Voltaire. For details call owner (1) 47 20 30 80 or write to: DELPIMO, 5 Rue d'Artois, 75008 PARIS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
PARIS & SUBURBS

7th EXCEPTIONAL VARENNE
ON 2 HA. PARK
Owner sells 100 sq.m. apartment + 110 sq.m. garden
Sumptuous decoration, sun, calm. Maid's room, garage. FF,900,000. Tel: 45.48.05.71 (10:30am - 7pm)

MARAIS-BASTILLE
100 sqm. flat with character in freestone building. Full of light, fireplaces, small mezzanine, double living, 2 bedrooms, big kitchen, bath & separate WC. On courtyard & street. Big cellar + maid's room. F3,000,000. Owner: 42.72.07.66

FOURQUEUX near Lycee International St Germain en Laye. Residential near Golf. Modern, living, fireplace, terrace, 4/5 bedrooms, refined decorations, basement. Magnificent treed land. F3,750,000. MFC 30.61.46.26

8th, ST AUGUSTIN. Superb 6-room apartment with character, maids' rooms, lift, excellent condition. F4,200,000: 45.75.18.67 or 45.75.20.39.

16TH NEAR AVE BUGEAUD, townhouse 280 sq.m., possibility to enlarge. References necessary. Tel: 42 25 16 80 - 42 25 10 26 or 43 29 80 01

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
PARIS & SUBURBS

AVE WAGRAM / ETOILE
193 sq.m. 6-room, double living + 4 bedrooms + maid's. Professional use o.k. 5th fl., lift, sun, balcony. 47.47.98.24

5th, NEAR PANTHEON
16th century building, 92 sq.m. apartment, all comforts, 3rd floor. F2,800,000. Tel: 42.93.28.51.

16th, MUETTE DUPLEX
2nd/3rd floor, 207 sq.m. + terrace F6,950,000. Exclusively
HOME 75 - 45.53.30.72

HEART OF ST GERMAIN DES PRES, very lovely 2 rooms, entirely redone in a building on Bld St. Germain. Very charming, (beams, fireplace, very calm, light) entirely equipped kitchen. Tel: 43 25 68 21 Owner.

ARC DE TRIOMPHE
Luxurious pied-a-terre on prestigious avenue, about 115 sq.m. upper floor, triple reception + bedroom. Parking, maid's room. Tel: 48.88.96.95.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
PARIS & SUBURBS

QUAI ORSAY-100 SQ.M.
Sumptuous pied-a-terre
EMBASSY 45 62 16 40

FRENCH PROVINCES

SAINT TROPEZ
Fabulous 500 sq.m. villa, sweeping sea views, sumptuous 6,000 sq.m. garden, fantastic pool, prestigious entertaining, excellent location, immaculate. FF.18.5M Tel: St. Tropez 94.97.22.27.

Charming 300 sq.m. provencal villa on landscaped garden 3,000 sq.m. Sea views. Beautifully maintained. FF.8.5M. Tel: St. Tropez 94.97.25.30.

5 MINUTES FROM MONTE CARLO
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
2400 sq.m. flat land in the heart of the prestigious CAP MARTIN. Building permit for 550 sq.m. F4,000,000.

PARK AGENCE
International
Le Park Palace
Tel: 93 25 15 00.
Fax 93 25 35 33

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
FRENCH PROVINCES

3 KMS FROM CANNES
18th CENTURY STONE BASTIDE entirely restored with great care, 5,000 sq.m. treed land, 65 sq.m. living/dining, very beautiful fireplaces, 6 bedrooms, 1 study, 4 baths, equipped kitchen, covered summer terrace with dining area, barbecue and bar. Heated swimming pool. Alarm, radar. Invioable view of sea and Esterel. 525 sq.m. living space. Price: FF 5,800,000.

L'UNIVERSELLE
Diplomatic Corps
6 Ave Georges Clemenceau
06000 Nice. Tel: 93 88 44 98

UNIQUE IN FRANCE. On the Cote d'Azur, directly on the BIOT AND VALBONNE GOLF courses. LES PARC DE BIOT offers you APARTMENTS VILLAS in a 8 ha park with centralized electronic security system. Very high class fittings for each apartment/villa, pool with automatic roof, luxuriously equipped kitchen & bathrooms, fireplace, video-camera, landscaped garden, barbecue, satellite television etc. Send for free detailed brochure: LES PARCS DE BIOT, D4, Le Bois Fleuri/Courrier Val de Tamarin, 06410 BIOT, France. Tel: 92.94.03.33

ST. TROPEZ VILLA, 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, pool/penthouse, 1,600 sq.m., quiet location (Reims). Telephone 94548329 from March 24 - March 31.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
FRENCH PROVINCES

COTE D'AZUR
NICE MONT BORON
SUPERB MODERN VILLA
Remarkable construction.
115 sq.m. reception giving onto huge grounds and lawns, 4 equipped bedrooms, closets, 3 bathrooms, kitchen, pantry, 7,000 sq.m. magnificent landscaped lawns with many different frangrances. Heated and covered swimming pool. 350 sq.m. living space with possibility to expand. CARETAKER'S HOUSE. Unique view, absolutely inviolable on Baie des Anges, Cap d'Antibes and the sea.
Price: FF20,000,000

L'UNIVERSELLE
Diplomatic Corps
6 Ave Georges Clemenceau
06000 Nice. Tel: 93 88 44 98

EXCEPTIONAL, between Nice and Villefranche, 4 bedroom apartment-villas, breathtaking sea view on Cap Ferrat, luxurious residence, pool, high security. Promotion Mozart, 1 Promenade des Anglais, Nice. Tel: Mr. Karim, 93.87.08.20. Telex 461225.

Page 4 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL POSITIONS

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

ALPHA T.T.
Recruits for Important International Companies

10 SECRETARIES
WORD PROCESSING
Perfect English/French
On WORD 4 - VISIO 3
VISIO 4 - TEKTOR
Available now in: PARIS and PARIS REGION

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS
Knowledge of LOTUS appreciated

ACCOUNTANTS
Suppliers: BTS-DUT appreciated

CHIEF ACCOUNTANTS
SUPPLIERS: Experience in CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY a must.

For all of these jobs, a good knowledge of English is required.

Tel. for interview: (1) 45.26.62.31 or send CV + photo + salary required to ALPHA T.T., 22 rue d'Athenes, 75009 PARIS, under ref. CG 113. Discretion assured.

Recruitment Firm seeks for Paris

BILINGUAL SECRETARY

To assist a consultant in varied work as part of a dynamic team. Sense of organization, seriousness and discretion are a must. Please send CV. + photo and salary requirements under ref. 1902 to:

Questre International - 16, rue des Capucines - 75008 Paris. Tel: 48.24.68.79

BILINGUAL SECRETARY
ENGLISH/ITALIAN

We are looking for a secretary fluent both in English and Italian, highly organized with good writing abilities. Must be ready to travel if needed. Position available immediately near Florence. Call Gabriele for appointment Tel: (39-577) 928279

Public Relations Agency seeks a young
FRENCH-ENGLISH BILINGUAL SECRETARY
with experience and knowledge of word-processing.
Contact:
Mme. Bastia, Tel.: Paris 48 06 02 02

To be our link with English speaking countries. To draft our documentation and user's manual in American. To train people on small softwares, is the job offered to a:

Young Secretary

of American mother tongue by an expanding System Softwares Company.

You also speak French. You know word processing. You are experienced in computer field. You can travel abroad (UK - USA).

Please send handwritten letter, CV, photo, salary requirements to C.E.E. CONSEILS (réf. C/SB) - 24/26, rue Louis Armand - 75015 PARIS.

Société internationale
Architecture Intérieure recherche
SECRETAIRE
- parfaitement bilingue (langue maternelle : Anglais),
- disponible,
- bonne présentation,
- expérience souhaitée,
- connaissance traitement texte et informatique appréciées,
- réponse standard téléphonique.

Poste à pourvoir immédiatement à Paris (8e).

Envoyer CV détaillé + photo + prétentions :
PIERRE-YVES ROCHON S.A.
12, avenue Matignon, 75008 PARIS

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS in PARIS.
English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge of French required, English shorthand. Bilingual salaries. Write or phone: 128 Avenue Victor Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel: (1) 47 27 81 69.

THE DIVISION OF FINANCE and Administration of The American University of Paris seeks a French/English bilingual secretary. Excellent secretarial skills including shorthand. Previous experience in a personnel department would be an asset. French work permit or EEC national. Please contact: Maria Fauperclas. Tel. 45.55.91.73.

INT'L LAW FIRM seeks bilingual English-French secretary. Word word processing. Please call 42 68 48 00 or send handwritten letter and CV to Cabinet Salans, 9 rue Boissy d'Anglas, 75008 Paris.

LANGUAGE SCHOOL IS RECRUITING secretary/receptionist, good contact and English desired. Send CV & photo to: VLC 12 rue Povee, 75004 Paris.

SECRETARIES AVAILABLE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ("Cadre") 48, (French, English and other languages), commerce and law studies and experience, seeks position as secretary or assistant. Available after a three month notice period. Please write to: Box 0691, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

RANDSTAD BILINGUAL AGENCY Specialized in Highly Qualified Fully Bilingual Temporary Office Personnel
Paris: 46 40 39 78

YOUNG & RUBICAM

a leading agency worldwide and in France is looking for a personal secretary for the General Manager.

SECRETARY

- 20/25 years old
- Perfectly bilingual (English mother tongue preferred)
- Good education
- Ability to deal with senior management
- Experience of word processing
- Impeccable appearance

Please send your CV with photo to :

YOUNG & RUBICAM
Madame CHAUDRON
23, Allée Maillasson
BP 73
92105 BOULOGNE CEDEX

Philip Morris is an international company, producer of Marlboro, the world's largest selling cigarette brand, and active in the area of foodstuffs (General Foods, Kraft and Miller Beer.)

Its Duty Free Department located in Amstelveen at present has a vacancy for:

AN ENGLISH MOTHER TONGUE SECRETARY with Dutch as her second language.

The segments in which the Duty Free Department operates are international airports and harbours, airlines, ferries and diplomatic corps including NATO units.

We are looking for a highly qualified person who will report to the Manager Duty Free Benelux. In addition to running the Duty Free Office her duties will include making appointments, carrying out budget checks and putting the finishing touch to written correspondence.

She will maintain regular contact with field staff and will be responsible for training and coordinating the freelance promotion team operating in the Benelux. She will also act as intermediary between field management, advertising agencies and Philip Morris Headquarters in Lausanne in respect of planning and organizing promotional activities in specific duty free segments and will coordinate visits of international customers to the Philip Morris factory in Bergen op Zoom.

We are looking for a young woman between 25 and 35 years of age with the equivalent of Dutch V.W.O. education. She must possess an international secretarial certificate.

Besides having a perfect command of the English language as well as Dutch of a very high standard excellent shorthand skills are required.

Organizational talent, flexibility, ability to work independently and cope phlegmatically under pressure are essential for this challenging position.

Those who feel up to the challenge and who meet our requirements should apply as soon as possible.

Please address your application in English to:
Philip Morris Holland B.V.
P.O. Box 205
4600 AE Bergen op Zoom
The Netherlands

For the attention of Mr. A. Dammers.

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.